

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LII.]

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BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 27th October, 1900, at No. 9, Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, the wife of the Rev. J. M. BLAIX, of a daughter.
On the 30th October, at No. 57, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, the wife of R. HEINSEN, of a son.
At the Peak Hospital, on the 3rd inst., the wife of G. MACKENZIE, of a daughter.
On the 5th November, at No. 4, Blue Buildings, the wife of C. T. ROBINSON, of a son.
On the 6th inst., at Dunford, Peak, the wife of HERBERT W. BELL, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th October, 1900, at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, and afterwards at the Cathedral, by the Rev. G. W. Coultas, W. J. B. CARTER, eldest son of the late William CARTER of Lancaster, to MABEL, daughter of William BLACKBURN, of May House, Blundellsands, Liverpool.

At No. 1B, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the 31st October, at 8.30 p.m., in the presence of the U. S. Vice-Consul, Dr. J. R. Hykes, by Rev. J. L. Stewart, assisted by Dr. Henry M. Woods, Rev. Lacy L. LITTLE to Miss ELLA C. DAVIDSON.

DEATH.

On the 29th October, 1900, at 25, Seward Road, Shanghai, WALTER WILSON, assistant examiner I. M. Customs, aged 51 years.

The Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 5th October arrived, per M. M. steamer *Annam*, on the 5th November (31 days); and the American mail of the 10th October arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, on the 7th November (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Asiatic Artillery returned to Hongkong from the north on the 7th instant.

Yu Hsion, the reported suicide, is now said to have recovered and to be "waiting Imperial orders."

Yang Lu is stated to hesitate to join the Imperial Court at Hsianfu, fearing Boxer vengeance.

The Empress Dowager is supposed to be meditating a further flight to Chengtu, through dread of a foreign invasion of Shensi.

Trade between Shanghai and Tientsin is reviving, and business communications between the two ports are practically re-established.

This week a war junk at Tulu with a British guard on board was exploded, the cause being unknown. The guard and 50 Chinese were killed.

The U. S. Naval Programme for 1901 includes 32 vessels of a tonnage of 151,609, including 22 gunboats for service in China and the Philippines.

In the London *Gazette* Gen. Gasalee in his official despatches highly commends the gallantry of the Japanese troops at Peitsang on the 5th August.

The steps taken by the American authorities in the Philippines to segregate the numerous lepers to be found in the islands of that archipelago have been universally commended there.

Dr. Morrison telegraphed to the *Times* this week that the Russian Governor-General Alexieff had invited China, through Li Hung-chang, to resume the Government of Manchuria under Russian protection.

Twenty-two students of the Senior Class of the Nagasaki Commercial School left Nagasaki on the 29th ult. in charge of the Director and three teachers, on a tour through Shanghai and the southern ports of China.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* announced on Wednesday that the Allies at Puotingfu have shot Ting Yung, Acting Viceroy of Chihli, the Military Governor, and a Chinese Colonel for the murder of missionaries.

A London telegram of the 3rd inst. reports heavy fighting on the Shansi frontier, an Anglo-German force having stormed the Tschingking Pass after the Bengal Lancers had turned the Chinese flanks.

Li Hung-chang has ordered all the military officers in Chihli to return to their posts and to behead all officers implicated in the Boxer movements. The village headmen are also ordered to raise a militia for the suppression of Boxers and bandits.

Since the establishment of constitutional Government in Japan the Imperial Diet has always been convened in November. This year's session of the Diet, it is stated, will not be opened until the end of December owing to the vast amount of work to be dealt with by the new Ministry.

Latest despatches from Seoul, dated October 28th, state that the French and Russian syndicate formed to construct the Seoul-Wiji Railway are negotiating with the Russo-Chinese Bank to obtain the capital necessary for the undertaking. According to the *Nichi Nichi* they are credited with a scheme to obtain control of the Korean Government financially by, sinking a large amount of capital in railway construction.

Liu Yung-fu, the Black Flag General from Kwangtung province, is stated to have arrived at Changsha in Hunan. He there received orders from the Manchu Governor of Kwangtung to return to Canton, but refused to do so without receiving the arrears of pay due for his troops as well as three months' pay in advance.

The water of the Yangtze is still very low, and there are no hopes of there being any great rise this season. Very little rain has as yet fallen in the interior, consequently the canals, streams and even the wells are almost dry. There is very little water in the Han, and it is feared that the water-borne portion of coal from the interior will be very small. A big rise in price is predicted.

The *Asahi* states that the request lodged with the Government by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, for the erection of lighthouses along the Korean coast, has led the Korean Government to decide to carry out the work themselves. The work has been entrusted to Mr. McLeavy Brown, who will start to construct light-houses at Chemulpo next spring. It is reported that the Russian Minister to Seoul also lodged a request with the Korean Court for the erection of lighthouses.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has chartered the *Rosetta* from Mr. Asano, President of the T.K.K., who was also the purchaser of the *Rohilla*. The *Rosetta* replaces the *Futami-maru* on the Australian line. Twenty-three vessels belonging to the N.Y.K. were originally chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops and stores to North China. Several have been already released, and it is now reported that ten more of the Company's vessels are about to resume their original service.

Of the new Russian warships which are coming out to the Far East, the *Pollava* and *Sevastopol* are both turret-ships of 10,960 displacement, the former of 11,255, the latter of 13,600 i.h.p. Both were built at St. Petersburg, the *Pollava* in 1894, the *Sevastopol* in 1895. Their armour is 15½ in., belt; 10 in. H.S., gun position; 3½ in., deck. Armament—four 12-in., twelve 5.9-in. Q.F., 34 smaller guns, and six torpedo tubes. The *Pollava's* speed is 16.2 knots and the *Sevastopol's* 17.5 knots. The armoured cruiser *Gromoboi's* chief figures are:—displacement 12,336; i.h.p. 14,500; armour—6 in. H.S., belt and gun position, 3 in., deck; armament—four 8-in. Q.F., sixteen 6-in., six 4.7-in., twenty 3 in. thirty six smaller quick-firers and maxims with five torpedo-tubes (four submarine); speed 20 knots.

As a result of the experience gained in the present campaign some changes are, says the Yokohama correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, likely to be made in the equipment of the Japanese troops. Rice as an article of food will give way to ordinary European provisions to a large extent. Khaki will also probably displace the present white tunics as a fighting dress. Japanese reports of the capture of Peking, while written in a spirit of scrupulous fairness, show how marvellously the troops were equipped and how ingeniously they fought. The officers were actually supplied with hand electric lights. During the night attack which preceded the capture of the Tse-hwa Gate, the men who led the forlorn hope with the gun-cotton to blow up the masonry stripped off all their clothing to escape the enemy's notice.

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.

(Daily Press, 3rd November.)

That there exists an agreement between Great Britain and Germany, to the extent that the two countries have for themselves repudiated all claims to extension of territory, and will look cross at any other nation that wants to annex, we know. There is unfortunately no reason to believe that it really means anything more, except a repetition of those benevolent aphorisms to which we have any time within the last six months been treated. Faith without works is dead, we are told on high authority, and certainly any little faith we may have had at the beginning of the trouble, has, in the absence of any results in the fields or elsewhere, pretty well oozed out at our finger tips. It might have been presumed that the British Government, having obtained a triumphant endorsement of a forward policy, would have taken the hint in China, and that we should by this time have been hearing of the adoption of some comprehensible policy. Telegraphic news from the North has been anxiously expected from day to day but with the exception of a little trip to Paotingfu, and the release of a few French and other missionaries, the movement seems to have been without much result. There are supposed to be some more English and American missionaries still concealed in Chihli, yet of anything been done to ascertain their whereabouts we are left in complete darkness. While such is the case in China, a most unruffled content seems to suffuse the features of the Ministry in England. It was announced that Parliament was to have met in November, but affairs have gone so nicely that it has been postponed till the beginning of the new year; and the Government has made up its mind to govern without a Parliament as long as it can. If we are to judge of the meaning of this, we may look to China, where we shall probably find an explanation in the growing confidence of the fugitive court in Shensi. The nations of Europe are now represented as suing for peace; if they are sincere in their desire, and agree to the conditions offered, the Imperial Chariot will at once return, and the hearts of the people be pacified. A poet once sang of the bad little boy.

Who put his thumb unto his nose,

And stretched his fingers out.

And we cannot help the thought rising that this is the attitude of the recalcitrant Dowager, who from her safe sanctuary at Hsianfu (if she is there now), like a second Daniel at the show, smiles benignly at her baffled pursuers.

Now, as we pointed out long ago, we had the power in our own hands at the beginning at least to exact respect; but when we with our eyes open walked into the little net prepared for us, we ought not to be surprised at the result. England, above all other European nations, has from sad experience found out the certainty with which humiliation follows on the attempt to carry on a diplomatic contest with Orientals. It is more than once recorded in the history of her intercourse with India that she has lost more by the toga than ever she has won by the sword. Of all oriental nations the Chinese have won the reputation of being the most astute and unscrupulous, and amongst the Chinese the ex-Viceroy LI HUNG-CHANG has gained the reputation of a master. England has had pretty considerable experience of the man, who has on more than one occasion made use of his subtle intellect to her disfavour. These

facts were not unknown to Lord SALISBURY personally, yet with that fatuity which clings to the old diplomatist, he again, in the face of the protests of the world, engaged in a wordy contest. The result is that things instead of progressing, have distinctly gone back; the settlement, which two months ago was within a measurable distance is now further off than ever, and we must either rush into warlike operations, or be content to bear the ridicule of the people at large. Nor does the evil end there, for in addition to the contempt of the Court we have to bear the ignominy of having deserted the large, and at one time growing class amongst the Chinese themselves who lamented the decadence of the nation. There is an air of genuineness about some of the recent proclamations proceeding from the Court that seem to point to their being the actual production of the Emperor in person. It would dramatically be the legitimate end of Lord SALISBURY'S misconception of the situation, that the well meaning and friendly boy, should, as a man, be converted into the bitterest of foes.

(Daily Press, 4th November.)

The action of the Allies in the north which is reported by our London telegram is, it is to be presumed, part of the general plan of operations under Court von WALTERSEE'S command. What that general plan is, we have no means as yet of knowing; but it is plain that it includes a forward movement of a more extensive character than was at first anticipated, outside military circles at least. The operations in Southern Chihli have resulted in the practical clearance of the Boxers and disbanded troops from the environment of Paotingfu, and it appears that the Germans and British at least, if not any other of the allied forces, have pushed on rapidly toward the Chihli-Shansi frontier. Finding the Chinese holding the Tschingking Pass, the Anglo-German contingent proceeded to carry that pass, the necessary flanking movements being entrusted to the Bengal Infantry. This advance is in logical accordance with the warning given that hostilities cannot cease until China gives the Powers the necessary satisfaction. This is precisely what the Imperial Government delays doing. Various conflicting edicts have been issued, some going half way to meet the wishes of the Powers, others defiant; and plainly there is no unity of sentiment yet at the Court nor honest intention on the part of the majority to give reparation for the crimes committed against foreigners. The Emperor can at present have little voice in the matter of Decrees, and if Prince TUAN has actually fled to Mongolia we may perhaps be right in assigning to the Empress Dowager the main control—if such it can be called—of affairs at Court. While this dishonest and vacillating policy continues, the Allies have no option but to prosecute hostilities with all possible vigour before the winter sets in. Shanghai rumours suggest that there is a want of unity once more among the Powers and that several nations are disregarding Count von WALTERSEE'S commands. It seems, however, that Great Britain is acting loyally in the spirit of the compact and the battle on the Shansi frontier confirms this idea. The full story of the capture of Paotingfu is not yet to hand. The Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Daily News* telegraphed on the 30th ult.:—"The column 'is returning from Paotingfu. The French 'action has entirely subverted the plans of 'the Allies. The British will not stay at 'Paotingfu. One third of the German 'force will probably occupy the city with

"the French." Later he modified this statement, saying that news direct from Paoting threw a more favourable light on the situation, and that the British were represented in the occupation of the town. The facts of the case we shall probably hear some day, though we may have to wait for the home papers for the information, as has been the case more than once during the present crisis. To a certain extent we cannot complain of the suppression of news, when, as so often happened in South Africa, it is impolitic to allow plans and movements to become public property before they are beyond the danger of frustration. The ignorance in which we are kept is unfortunately none the less tantalising for this. As items of news come to hand, bit by bit, we begin to have some idea of what is going on and even of the course which events may take. So now we are at liberty to think that the forward policy will continue as long as possible until the Chinese Government desists from its present line of conduct and shows a genuine desire for peace, which must be evidenced not by mere protestations but by the actual surrender of the arch-criminals, which the Powers demand as an earnest of that desire. Hitherto the obvious intention of the Court has been to pretend anxiety to give satisfaction while by various ruses the escape of the guilty parties has been contrived. If Prince TUAN is now out of reach, and two or three of his worst associates "officially dead," it will be practically impossible to secure their persons. But it is not impossible that they should be proscribed and all their honours, and what will affect them more, all their property taken from them. This latter item may well go toward the indemnity which China will have to pay when the settlement at length comes. It will be noticed that native official reports of the demands of the Foreign Powers put the indemnity at four hundred million taels, to be paid off in instalments in the space of sixty years. We refrain from comment on the terms of these reported demands, as there is no confirmation of them from non-Chinese sources; but it may be noted that though Prince TUAN'S perpetual imprisonment is stipulated in them nothing is said of the punishment of others almost as guilty. If it be thought that such punishment is assumed as a preliminary to peace, we may well ask, Why then is Prince TUAN'S execution not to be a preliminary, since he is the worst offender? There are many other points in the demands which would invite criticism, were the authenticity of the document guaranteed. It is clearly waste of time to discuss them without this guarantee. But we hope that the actual demands will differ in many particulars from those which appear in the Chinese version.

Now that dearth of coal is increasing, the Java coal question is coming to the front. The coal measures of the island are described in the *Batavia Nieuwsblad* as very extensive and as being found mainly at Bayah in the residency of Bantam. Only Eocene coal is met with in the island. Brown coal also abounds in Java. Coal similar to that found at Bayah is mined in Northumberland and in Lancashire. The Governments sent an engineer to examine the Bayah seams. He reported favourably on their quality and extent. But the Government did not follow this up by mining operations, owing to difficulties of transport, especially the absence of railway communication between the coalfields and the nearest seaport. These difficulties have now been almost surmounted. A company has been formed to work the Bayah coalfields. It is expected that shortly Java will be no longer dependent upon foreign coal.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

(Daily Press, 7th November.)

The Navy League at home issued last month the following statement, which, as it is brief, we take the opportunity of quoting in full. "On October 29th" the statement runs, "two Russian battleships and five destroyers are to sail from Europe to the Far East. The situation there, already most unfavourable to England from a naval standpoint, will be changed yet more grievously to her disadvantage unless she is able to forward strong reinforcements. Yet, whence are these to come? The *Albion*, *Glory*, *Formidable*, *Implacable*, and *Irresistible*, all of which should have been in service in March of this year (see Estimates for 1898-9, pages 186 and 194), are still unready. The loss of our sea power in the Far East is the first consequence of that under-expenditure upon new construction against which for three years the Navy League has continually protested, but in vain. We cannot afford to weaken further our Mediterranean fleet, and we have no other ships to send. A table giving the totals of vessels in important classes of the four great European fleets in the Far East is appended:—

	Eng-land.	France	Ger-land. & Russia.	many.
Battleships	3	6	4	
Armoured Cruisers... ..	3	6	1	
Cruisers, 1st and 2nd class	9	8	6	
Destroyers... ..	7	6	4	

"From the above it will be noted that in fighting strength England now stands third." From to-day's London telegram it will be seen that in addition to the *Poltava* and *Sevastopol*, turret-ships, and five torpedo-boats, the new 12,000 ton armoured cruiser *Gromoboi* is about to start for the Far East to join Russia's squadron, which will then number in all twenty-nine, including four battleships, one armoured and six other cruisers. The figures, therefore, given in the League's statement are an under- not an over-estimate. What then? Is the Navy League right in its repeated warnings, or can we afford to continue on the old lines as far as additions to the navy are concerned?

Writing the other day to the *London and China Express* a service correspondent asked: Why not send the *Canopus*, *Ocean*, and *Victorious* from the Mediterranean squadron, to be replaced, say, by the *Repulse*, *Resolution* and one of the *Majestic* class from the Channel Fleet, whose place in turn could be taken temporarily by *Nile*, *Trafalgar*, and *Sans Pareil* or *Benbow*, and ultimately by ships now re-fitting or almost ready for commission? As a scheme this sounds very well, but it is impossible for anyone but a naval expert to pronounce definitely on its merits. Of one thing we may be certain, that had the Channel Squadron been weakened for the benefit of the fleet in Chinese waters, there would have been an outcry from the alarmists who make it their business to warn the country against the dangers threatened by France. Is it then impracticable to alter the balance of numbers with our present naval resources? If so, the Navy League claims that it is essential to add largely to our fleet. With regard to the state of affairs on the China Station the League can, if it likes, claim the support of Mr. Goschen when, speaking in May 1898 on the new British acquisition at Weihaiwei, he said: "An outpost of this kind is of value to those who have supremacy of the sea and it is from the point of view

that we have the supremacy at sea, that we shall approach what has to be done at Weihaiwei." But we have not at present the supremacy at sea in Chinese waters, unless we can demonstrate that our efficiency, guns, or armour make up for the lack in number of ships on which to base our claim to supremacy. The Navy League has very definite ideas on these points, and certainly in the last two items they have some powerful statistics on their side. With regard to the efficiency of the men grave statements have of late years obtained considerable publicity in the home papers and there have been but half-hearted attempts to contradict them. It is true that similar statements have been made with respect to other nations by the critics of their own countries, and probably with the same amount of truth. But this does not affect the question. We have to look to our own defects, not to compare them with those of other nations.

It is, as even the opponents of the Navy League's methods must admit, unjust to consider the League as an alarmist body. But the matter will become increasingly doubtful with the progress of time whether, in one particular, the standard they set is attainable. By all means let them press for reform, which is necessary in the Navy, as it is in a far more serious degree in the Army. But whether it will be possible to uphold the theory that the British Navy must be a match for any two of her rivals' fleets is a question to which serious thought must be given. As certain nations grow rapidly richer, how can it be guaranteed that we shall be able to meet their efforts step by step? The policy of isolation, so long upheld, which renders necessary the support of the League's theory of superiority to any two rivals, has received some rude shocks of late. Will it become necessary to modify it? That is one of the problems of the next century.

THE WORLD AND THE EMPIRE.

(Daily Press, 6th November.)

In the political world, as in that of nature, a prolonged calm is to the thoughtful mind always suggestive of danger, and the reason is evident. In the ordinary course of events there is ever a flux and reflux, and it is only when powerful forces are called into being, which for the moment produce a temporary equilibrium, that rest is possible. Of late years the attention of the great Powers of the world has been drawn in a continually increasing ratio to the capabilities of China, and when that nation, in ignorance of the current of events, suddenly threw down the gage of defiance to the whole world the forces at work were doubled in intensity. No nation was prepared at the moment to undertake alone the task of restoring order, but there was one feeling common to all, and that was the intention of rendering nugatory by every means in its power the efforts of all others to gain any private advantage. This is in a few words the cause of the very ominous position in China. The Peace Congress of the Hague last year threw a good deal of light on the very complicated conditions that prevailed in Europe and showed how very difficult it was for any one Power to recede from a position once taken up. In such a case a general movement of the surrounding masses would be the immediate result, with the certainty that such a movement once commenced it would be impossible for the most enlightened to foresee the eventual end. The irruption of the Boers into Natal proved how such a movement might have the

most far-reaching results. The unexpected energy displayed by the greater dependencies of Great Britain in rushing into the void alone presented the movement from producing world-wide disorder. So slight a rectification as took place in Samoa was not effected without sending an electric shock through the world, and could only be attributed to the highly charged condition of the world. The centre of gravity at the beginning of the century has in effect shifted from Europe to the Pacific Ocean, and the command of this new highway of the nations will apparently for years to come be the point of highest tension. The unexpected acquiescence of Great Britain in the advances towards the Far East of the United States has left also its mark, and there is little doubt that the fear of seeing the Great Ocean fall under the control of the Anglo-Saxon peoples had a great deal to do with the jealousy shown on the continent of Europe towards England's successes in South Africa. Unfortunately the United States have not seen that that feeling really included themselves and hence the partially successful attempts made to separate the interests of the two great branches of the race in China. Unfortunately the knowledge of the importance of the issues concerned has not met with full recognition either in London or in Washington, but there are unmistakeable signs that a wider view of the situation is beginning to penetrate the strangely composite body forming the public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic. The result of the recent elections in Great Britain has in this respect been a strange awakening to the party following the present Government. While seemingly all in favour of Lord Salisbury there are undercurrents tending to show that his Government has taken too narrow a view, and that the awakened feeling is by no means too favourable to a continuance in office of Her Majesty's present advisers. The feeling is hardly in evidence at the moment, but it goes far to show that the Empire has more important issues at stake than what may be called the parochial politics of the Home Counties. The British House of Commons has deserved well of the nation in the past, but the questions which divide it are not always these which concern an Empire, and Imperial as distinct from domestic politics are not confined to one section or one party. The feeling has been growing, but has never been exhibited to the same extent as recently. Coalition governments in the past have as a rule resulted in failure, yet on certain great occasions, as when Lord Palmerston was called into office to repair the mistakes of the party in power at the commencement of the Crimean war, they have been found a necessity. After all, our position in the Far East in face of Australia and Canada, on the one side, and the United States, Russia and France, on the other, is not one which is concerned with the benevolent system of redressing the wrongs of any particular section of the merely British public, which has dominated our Government of recent years. The Reform Bill was an excellent measure in the past, but it little concerned our distant colonies at the time. Then the Colonies in their relation to the Empire could well be made the affair of a department, but the same can hardly be said to apply to the present. The affairs of the Empire must be managed as a whole, and it is fortunate that while this feeling has as yet made but little way with the Government in office, it has been widely marked in the recent elections, and will no doubt make itself powerfully felt in the new House of Commons.

RUSSIA, CHINA, AND MANCHURIA.

(Daily Press, 8th November.)

No further news has come from the North, since the first announcement, of Russia's reported intention to restore Newchwang to the Chinese Government. But to-day's London telegram reveals Russia's policy still more fully that the handing back of Newchwang would have done. China is invited, through the medium of Li Hung-chang, of course, to resume the government of Manchuria under Russian protection. Two questions naturally suggest themselves in connection with this matter. Firstly, how can the Chinese Government again undertake the management of Manchuria while the Court is represented by a crowd of fugitives in Shensi, unable to make up their mind to return to Peking and resume the government even of Chihli? And secondly, what is connoted by the words "under Russian protection?" It is difficult to see what apparatus the so-called Government of China has ready for ruling Manchuria at the present moment. There is wanted a fresh set of officials to take the place of the various Tartar generals, etc., who have been degraded, killed, or have committed suicide during the past few months. Then there are the defeated, disorganised, or disbanded troops to be reduced to order once more. There are the ruined towns to be rebuilt and the inhabitants to be brought back and in many cases to be replaced by fresh settlers. The finances of Newchwang are perhaps in a more or less satisfactory condition, but the same cannot be said of the rest of the province. Surely the task is beyond the power of the refugees at Hsianfu, whose word is scarcely law in the immediate neighbourhood of the interior provinces of the Empire. When the Court returns to Peking, the Chinese may be in a position to commence the work of provincial government, but it is nothing more than a mockery to make such a proposal to China just now. Then as to Russian protection, how far is this consistent with the integrity of the Empire to which in principle Russia has given her adhesion? What establishment of Russian troops within the province will be considered necessary to render this protection efficient? Another question to which an answer would be desirable is whether Russia has taken this line of action after or without consultation with the Western Powers. In the assumption of friendliness toward China which is visible in Russia's "invitation," there looks to be a manifestation of that policy of aloofness from the Western nations which papers like the *Novoe Vremya* and other St. Petersburg journals steadily advocate now. A short time ago on the occasion of the visit of the Shah of Persia to Russia, the *Novoe Vremya* said:—"Persia, thanks to its historical past, has come to understand that Russia is the natural defender of the Oriental states. The Russian Tzar is *de facto* the defender of the Shah's throne. Our relations with Persia must, in the future, develop themselves in that direction, which corresponds with Russia's historical mission. It is not as co-worker with the West that we should appear in the East, but as Russians, i.e., a nation which has taken its culture from the West, but in whose blood there is much that originates from Asia." It appears that Russia, or the now dominant statesmen in Russia, wish to extend this same policy to China and to teach China to look to Russia as defender against all other aggressors. The idea is not, of course, new. It was well developed at the time of the

China-Japan war, and by means of this and the aid of corrupt Chinese officials Russia managed to profit enormously by the course of events which at first promised none too well for her. Unfortunately the decaying Eastern nations are only too ready to be taken in by the one nation of Europe which has any racial affinity to them. The Russians, it must be acknowledged, are peculiarly fitted for the work of subduing the Eastern peoples with which they come in contact. But the subdual does not bring with it any opening of these peoples to the world, or any marked advance on the path of progress. In some articles from which we have quoted lately from the *Daily Chronicle* Mr. HENRY NORMAN has drawn a vivid picture of the great railway work done by Russia in Central Asia; but he fails to impress us with any idea of the elevation of the people under Russian rule. The railways remain in our minds as fine pieces of engineering—for strategic and military purposes. But the builders plainly belong to the party whose views are summed up by a writer using the signature "A Russian Publicist" in the *Contemporary Review*, in the following words:—"The Russians say they do not wish to be, either at home or in the East, the bearers of the civilisation of the Western European Powers. They say: 'We wish to maintain our own habits and customs, and also to implant these in neighbouring foreign subject races.' Russia will not agree to the Western nations—from whom she has received her science, culture and industrial development—joining her in friendly co-operation in the task of civilising the Orient."

All this, no doubt, has been repeated many times by men whose words should carry weight, but they have been contemptuously dismissed as Russophobes. Meanwhile Russia's policy continues and develops. Is Manchuria finally coming under the same system which has absorbed almost all Central Asia and the whole of the North? The Powers—mainly, of course, Great Britain—have shown themselves accommodating in the past, and are very likely to accept the situation under the guise of a Russian "protection" of Manchuria. As far as the trade of Manchuria is concerned, it perhaps matters little that it should be lost to the rest of the world. But the Power which encircles and dominates North China is certain ultimately to secure the trade of North China. And this is a prospect which it is hard to imagine all the Powers will face with equanimity.

THE TRADE OF COREA.

(Daily Press, 9th November.)

Corea is sufficiently remote from us in Hongkong to prevent much interest being taken in it, and its import trade is small enough to discourage the British merchant and manufacturer from making much effort to work there. But Corea is being gradually opened up, and railways and mines cannot but change the economic conditions of the country. Japan, from her position, secures almost all the commercial benefits to be gained from the peninsula. The question is whether the British trader must rest content to see himself entirely driven out. In actual volume Corean trade fell off in 1899 to the extent of over £260,000, although the gold export showed an advance of £55,765 on the figures of the previous year. But Mr. JORDAN warns us that it must not be inferred from this that the country's trade is declining. The fall was due to the fact that the export of rice was less by £137,671 than in the previous year.

And this in its turn was owing to the refusal of the Koreans, after having got unheard of prices from Japan for their rice in 1898, when Japan was short of rice, to lower the price again in 1899, when Japan was no longer in such need of rice. As Mr. JORDAN says, the Korean entirely ignores such questions as supply and demand. At the end of 1899 there must have been very large stocks of unsold rice in Corea. The native currency also has a hampering effect on trade, but Corea has adopted Japanese currency so far that customs duties have to be paid in Japanese yen; were it to be made Government currency throughout the country a large expansion of trade would follow.

As far as exports from Corea are concerned no country has any interest in the peninsula except Japan. But the development of Corea's exporting capacity must of course increase her buying capacity, and here is a point worth the attention of the British merchant and manufacturer. At present the British importer is at a great disadvantage. Take the piece-goods trade for an instance. This is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese merchants, who open the bales at Chemulpo and send them round the country by Chinese pedlars. The Japanese sell their goods by Japanese pedlars, who understand far better, says Mr. JORDAN, how to deal with the Koreans than do the Chinese. Again British piece-goods have the additional disadvantage of having to be indented some six or eight months ahead, which involves no little risk, whereas the Japanese have their manufacturing centres close at hand. And yet it speaks well for the British manufactures that, as the report says, British piece-goods have so far not suffered from Japanese competition in the same line, Japanese in some instances having to import English goods to exchange for native produce. But in the importation of yarn Japan seriously threatens our trade, her import having risen from £99,749 in 1898 to £146,830 in 1899, whereas ours fell from £8,979 to £7,496. Should the Japanese experiments in cotton-growing prove successful, our loss will be still greater. But Mr. JORDAN sees no reason why the trade in English piece-goods should not be developed, "provided English manufacturers are willing to adopt their goods to the requirements of the trade." He continues: "Experience, however, rather points to the conclusion that this 'willingness' is a very uncertain factor." This unfortunately is not true of our manufacturers only where Corea is concerned; the same complaint is made all the world over. Mr. JORDAN suggests some remedies with regard to the British piece-goods trade in Corea, but they apply also to a much wider range. Firstly, there is necessary an exhaustive study of the trade by a Manchester expert on the spot, who should travel through the most populous districts and see how far Manchester can compete with native goods and what new markets there are. This would, of course, involve considerable time and expense; the ordinary merchant could not undertake the task, as he must stop at the treaty ports to look after his interests. Again, to open up new markets a knowledge of the native language is necessary, "but this seems the last thing an English merchant thinks of doing." "The Germans," says Mr. JORDAN, "have been quick to recognize this fact, and now it is almost the exception to find a German commercial house in the East in which there is not at least one man able to talk business with the natives in their own dialect; there is one British firm in Corea and one German firm; it is almost superfluous to say that

"the German house has a German who can speak Korean, and that the English house has no Korean-speaking Englishman."

Turning to shipping, we find the carrying trade of the country in the hands of the Japanese, the four German vessels being under charter to them also. Four Russian steamers called at Korean ports, but two were practically Russian Government vessels and were so irregular as to command little support from shippers; the other two, however, were largely patronised by Chinese. Mr. Jordan goes on to say: "Accustomed as one is to see the British merchant flag predominating everywhere, it is curious to find a country with any foreign trade with not a single British ship entering any of its ports for a space of twelve months, not even under charter. The explanation is that the trade is not of sufficient dimensions to pay *per se*; both the Japanese and Russian lines are heavily subsidised by their respective Governments, and, moreover, the export trade of the country is wholly in the hands of the Japanese who naturally prefer to ship under their own flag." From this, coupled with the generally predominance of Japanese trade throughout the peninsula it might be concluded that trade with Korea is a branch of commerce not worth pursuing for British merchants and manufacturers. But with the increasing exporting power of the country new opportunities for importers will arise, in which case the foreigner with no footing in the country will be out of the race. Even with this footing, if he shows no more enterprise and adaptability than the British importer has shown in the past, he cannot hope to take any share in the profits to be gained.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 3rd November 1.30 a.m.

The Empress Dowager has appointed Yung Lu and Chang Chih Tung to assist Li Hung-chang in his negotiations with the Powers, who have demanded a large indemnity. Li Hung-chang has wired all the Viceroy and Governors asking whether they are willing to jointly guarantee the amount of the indemnity.

The German Government has bought Tientsin University for use as a barracks for their troops during the coming winter.

It is now reported that Yu Hsien's attempt on his life by poisoning did not succeed. He has recovered, and is awaiting Imperial orders.

There are indications of a revival of trade between Shanghai and Tientsin, business communications between the two cities having been practically re-established.

SHANGHAI, 4th November, 9.6 p.m.

Liu Yung-fu has arrived at Changsha, in Hunan, with 3,000 Black Flags. He has received orders from Te Shou, the Manchu Governor of Kwangtung, to return to Canton, where things are critical, but he declines to move without receiving arrears and three months' pay in advance for his troops.

Li Hung-chang has ordered all military officers in Chihli to return to their posts with all their scattered soldiers and to report directly the summary beheading of all officers who are also Boxers.

The head men of the villages are ordered to raise and drill militia to suppress the Boxers and bandits.

SHANGHAI, 6th November, 8.52 p.m.

Mr. Hewett, the missing medical missionary from Shansi reached Hankow to-day.

A Lanchow native despatch reports that Prince Tuan reached Ningsia disguised as a Buddhist priest. It is supposed that he was under the protection of Tung Fuhsiang.

It is reported that Yung Lu hesitates to proceed to Hsianfu, fearing the Boxers' vengeance.

Lu Chuan-lin is now reported to be worse. Kang-yi has been promoted to the post of President of the Board of Rites.

Fearing a foreign invasion, the Empress Dowager is debating whether to proceed to Cheng-tu.

SHANGHAI, 7th November, 8.10 p.m.

A war junk guarded by the British has been exploded at Tulu. The guard and 50 Chinese were killed. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* reports that the Acting Viceroy of Chihli, Ting Yung, the Military Governor Kueiheng, and the Chinese Colonel Wang Chang, have been convicted of murdering missionaries at Paoting-fu and were shot by the Allies on Monday.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On the 5th inst. a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR (Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).

HIS EXCELLENCY Major-General GASCOIGNE, C.M.G. (Commanding the troops).

The Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

The Hon. W. MEIGH GOODMAN, Q.C. (Attorney-General).

The Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works).

The Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police).

The Hon. BASIL TAYLOR (Acting Harbour Master).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

Hon. J. THURBURN.

Hon. R. M. GRAY.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Mr. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1899.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the Blue Book for the year 1899.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 56, 57, and 58, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

AMENDMENT TO SANITARY BYE-LAW.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the amendment to Bye-law 3 made under subsection 13 of Ordinance 24 of 1887 by the Sanitary Board be approved. The amendment ran as follows:—"Except between the hours of 1 a.m. and 6 a.m. the conveyance of excretal matters along any public road or street is prohibited."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded and the motion was carried.

SMOKING ON NAVAL AND MILITARY PREMISES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide against smoking on certain naval and military premises. He said—The objects and reasons of the Bill are set forth as follows:—

"This Ordinance is intended to provide a sufficient penalty against smoking in certain places where, considering the nature of the stores and property, such practice is most reprehensible and dangerous. It is brought forward at the

request of the Naval and Military Authorities, who have pointed out that, while the value of the property endangered is very large, the law has hitherto provided no punishment for the offence." There are certain places in the colony where most valuable stores are placed, and any carelessness on the part of the employees might not only involve a fire but a dangerous explosion. Some Chinese employees cannot be depended on to do what is right unless made to do so by being threatened with a pecuniary penalty in the case of their offending. The Com-madore called attention to this matter, and it was subsequently suggested that the same law should be applied to both naval and military premises.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Bill having been considered in committee and no alteration made it was read a third time and passed.

THE RESUMPTION OF CROWN LANDS.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the Bill entitled An Ordinance to facilitate the resumption by the Governor of Crown Lands required for a public purpose was read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said the first minute was one in which the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of One hundred Dollars in aid of the vote "Furniture and Incidental Expenses," Registrar General's Department, the amount in the Estimates for incidentals not having been sufficient.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the next minute was one in which the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of One thousand and Three hundred Dollars in aid of the following votes in the Sanitary Department:—Market Expenses, \$200; Watering Streets, \$800; Allowance for knowledge of Chinese, \$300; Total \$1,300. The market expenses had been increased by the purchase of more brooms, and the expense of watering the streets had been increased by the fact that more streets had been watered than heretofore. Then as to the allowance for knowledge of Chinese, the Inspectors were now granted the same amount as was granted in the Police Force for knowledge of Chinese.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the next minute was one in which the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand and forty-five dollars in aid of the following votes:—Provisions for prisoners \$1,000; rent for warders' quarters \$145.00; materials for remunerative industry \$500.; incidental expenses \$400; total \$2,045.

The vote was agreed to.

This was all the business.

The celebrated Asian traveller, Dr. Sven Hedin, according to the latest reports at home when the last mail left, reached Abdal, on the Tarim River, in Eastern Turkestan, on June 27. He states that the Tarim is the largest river in the interior of Asia. He surveyed the river from Arghan to Abdal in a ferry-boat. From Jeggeli-ku, where the river becomes a multitude of small shallow lakes, he continued his journey in a craft made up of three canoes lashed together, with a deck surmounted by a felt tent. In the beginning of March he made an excursion from the Yangikol, where he had his winter camp, to the southern slope of the Karruk Tagh Mountains, where he surveyed the Kumdarya bed of the Tarim, which is now dry. In the neighbourhood he found the marks of a large dried-up lake, probably the old Lob-Nor, which lies east of the present Lob-Nor, or rather the four lakes discovered by him in 1896. The dry soil was covered with a thick layer of salt and millions of mussel-shells, while the banks held many withered reeds, dead trees, consisting exclusively of poplars and ruins of houses, fortifications, temples, &c., which were often adorned with artistic woodcarvings. Dr. Hedin intended to return to this region in the autumn.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

On the 9th inst. a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held. The President (the Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Major Brown, R.A.M.C., Mr. J. McKie, Dr. Hartigan, Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, Mr. Chan A Fook, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

THE WATERING OF THE STREETS.

On the minutes of the previous meeting being read over, Dr. HARTIGAN called attention to the fact that there was some misapprehension as to the resolution passed as to the watering of the streets. He understood that the intention of the Board was not to stop watering the streets altogether but to stop watering them with filtered water.

It was decided to alter the resolution so as to make this clear.

THE INSPECTOR'S QUARTERS AT KENNEDY-TOWN.

The following letter, dated Oct. 29th, was submitted:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 153 of the 26th instant, forwarding a resolution of the Sanitary Board that the Inspector in charge of the slaughter-house should receive a house allowance pending the contemplated improvements to the district in which his quarters are situated. In reply I am to inform you that on examination by Dr. Young and Mr. Tooker it was found that the neighbourhood of the Inspector's quarters and the Police Station is infested with the *anopheles* mosquito, which, as suggested by the Medical Officer of Health in October, 1899, accounts for the recurrence of malarial symptoms. His Excellency the Governor has given orders that the ground surrounding the Inspector's quarters shall be thoroughly cleared of brushwood, and steps will be taken to deal with the breeding places of the *anopheles*. In the meantime a house allowance of \$30 *per mensem* will be given to the Inspector for the period of three months. By that time it is hoped that the house, which appears to be a suitable one in itself, will have been freed from the presence of the malarial mosquito."

Mr. McKie minuted—"Bring this matter up again three months hence."

The PRESIDENT—Do you wish that to be noted, Mr. McKie.

Mr. McKie replied that he did. The action taken by the Governor was only a temporary one, but it was hoped that it would have the desired effect.

The PRESIDENT understood that the man would not leave the house.

Mr. McKie thought that to be hardly possible. He wished most distinctly to state that the action taken now should be regarded as only a temporary one, and he moved that the matter be brought up again in three months.

Dr. CLARK seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The following drainage Bye-law was made by the Board under subsection 1 of section 13 of Ordinance 24 of 1887:—"The Bye-laws made by the Sanitary Board on the 1st of August, 1890, under sub-section 1 of section 13 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1887, and approved by the Legislative Council on the 13th day of October, 1890, are hereby amended as follows:—"The word 'new' before the words 'drain,' 'drains' and 'drainage,' respectively, wherever it occurs in numbers 1, 4, 10, 19, 24, 33, 43, 44 and 45 of the said bye-laws, and in the marginal note to No. 43 is hereby struck out, and the marginal note to No. 44 is also hereby struck out, and the following substituted therefor, viz.:—"Opening drains for inspection, &c."

LIMEWASHING IN THE VILLAGES.

Dr. CLARK proposed that the following draft Lime-washing Bye-law be made under subsection 4 of section 13 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1887:—"Any house, or part of a house, in the villages of Quarry Bay, Shauiwan, Stanley, Aberdeen and Apichau which is occupied by members of more than one family, shall (unless specially exempted by the Sanitary Board) be cleansed and lime-washed through-

out by the owner, to the satisfaction of the said Board, not less than twice in every year, namely, during the months of May and June and of November and December." He said they had provided this Bye-law because in the first place the Board had power to make it. Then there was a Bye-law made some time ago which covered the whole colony. Subsequently another Bye-law was made and certain months when lime-washing should be carried on were specified, and at that time by some oversight the villages were left out altogether. Recently he had had some considerable difficulty in Shauiwan in getting tenement houses lime-washed, and if this Bye-law were adopted the difficulty would be removed.

The Hon. F. H. MAY said he could not see any sufficient reason for extending this Bye-law to these villages. If they extended it to the villages mentioned there was no reason that he could see why it should not be extended to every other village in Hongkong Island and on the Kowloon Peninsula. He was not aware that they had had any plague in these villages. He recollected, indeed, that they had been particularly free from it. There was no doubt that this lime-washing would be a considerable expense and would give a great deal of trouble.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUEN said he was in favour of sanitary measures, but considering the poverty of the places indicated he did not think it would be wise to whitewash their houses twice a year. All these people were not educated. They were perfectly ignorant of the law. They seemed to remain impassive and not to learn anything. Consequently the result would be that many people would be prosecuted and fined or imprisoned. Families, seeing their heads put in prison, would be compelled to sell their belongings in order to redeem them. It would really be a hardship to them. Besides, they had not had very many plague cases from these villages, and it had not been proved to the satisfaction of the Board or to the satisfaction of the public that white-washing did keep down plague. Of course white-washing was a good thing, but it had not been proved that it was one of those things which had a good effect upon plague. Many of the people in these villages were poor people. They were slop-carriers or stone-cutters or common labourers. He was at a loss to understand how they were to get the money to pay for white-washing twice a year.

The PRESIDENT, in seconding the motion, said the expense of white-washing would be a mere nothing—probably about a dollar. A bushel of lime would go a long way, and the man would do the work himself, so that no householder need be at any expense to keep his house clean. This lime-washing might not prevent infectious diseases, but it would certainly keep mosquitoes out of the house, and that itself was something. He certainly was in favour of the proposed Bye-law.

Mr. CHAN A FOOK was of opinion that the last speaker had no knowledge of these poor villagers. He (the speaker) was born in Stanley and he knew more about Stanley than any one in the colony. Talking about a bushel of lime and a bucket of water not costing much, he had known cases where people had not even the money to pay for their food. They gained a living principally by going up to the mountain and cutting grass, which they sold for 60 or 70 cash, and with that money they had to support a family of perhaps six or ten. He therefore could not see how they could be expected to save anything to limewash their houses—poor houses at that, the best of them.

Dr. BELL agreed with Mr. Chan A Fook in saying that the time had not arrived for these measures to be put into operation; the time never would come. The mere white-washing of a house did not prevent the rise of infectious diseases, except, perhaps, malaria. It was simply a matter of keeping the house clean, and he was of opinion that, because the Board wanted to have a house clean, they ought not to step in and make a man clean it.

Mr. OSBORNE said it was very sad to think what a long time it took to educate people's mind into reason. No one in his maddest moments ever imagined that the mere pouring of a little weak lime-wash on the walls of the house was going to keep away plague. The object was to get these people to live in a healthy state by

having their houses thoroughly cleaned. It was not a great deal to ask of anyone, even of the poorest person. He did not think that anyone would be bold enough to say that the premises of the poorer classes of the Chinese were ever cleaned except during these lime-washing seasons and perhaps at the Chinese new year. There had been drawn a dreadful picture of the poverty endured by these villagers, but that picture was not in agreement with the general prosperity of the colony and the general surroundings of these "poor people." They seemed to live in comparative luxury, and did not appear to overwork themselves to get food. If a beginning was not made—if steps were not taken to compel these people to keep themselves clean, they must expect to have plague always with them after so much trouble had been taken—after so many people had been prosecuted. It would be a distinct retrograde movement to go back upon it now, and he thought Dr. Clark's motion should receive the support of the Board. Major Brown thoroughly agreed with Mr. Osborne's remarks. They had been told these houses were filthy, and now they were asked that they should not be cleansed. These people were only asked to clean their houses twice a year, and they all knew that the Chinese as a race was one of the filthiest that existed. They had been told these houses were hovels; if that were so, the sooner the hovels were cleaned, and the oftener, the better it would be for all concerned.

A vote was then taken, when Dr. Clark's motion was carried by a majority of one, five voting for the motion and four against.

THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO.

A report on the malarial mosquito by the Medical Officer of Health, with special reference to the Inspector's quarters at Kennedy-town, was submitted. It ran as follows:—

"The modern theory in regard to the transmission of malaria is that the disease is conveyed from man to man by certain mosquitoes belonging to the genus *anopheles*, of the dipterous (two-winged) family *Culicidae*.

"It has long been known that true malaria is associated with the presence of certain minute organisms in the blood of the patient; and it can readily be understood that when a patient suffering from malaria is bitten by a mosquito some of these organisms are taken (with the blood) into the body of the mosquito. The malarial organisms there undergo certain developmental changes, and should the same mosquito subsequently bite a healthy person he becomes inoculated with the disease and develops an attack of malaria.

"The *anopheles* differs from the ordinary mosquito (genus *culex*) in that its approach is not heralded by that noisy *ping* that characterises the latter; that its bite is not nearly so irritating to the skin; that it rarely bites except between sunset and sunrise; and that while the *culex* will breed in any old flower-pot or tin containing water the *anopheles* is fortunately more choice in its selection of a breeding ground and requires a small sheltered pool, containing perhaps organic matter in suspension or a small quantity of water weed, and the water of which is neither stagnant nor yet pure spring water. The *anopheles* can travel a distance of some 400—500 yards, and can remain alive for a period of several months—that is to say, throughout the whole of the dry season.

"Asiatics, and especially children, suffer more or less constantly from malaria, as they adopt no means of protection from the bites of mosquitoes, and *anopheles* are almost always to be found in the neighbourhood of native dwellings, while some 1 to 5 per cent. of them will be found to contain the malarial organism. It follows, therefore:—

"(1) That European houses should be distant some 400—500 yards from native dwellings.

"(2) That all pools in which *anopheles* can breed should be filled up for a like distance around such European houses.

"(3) That all brushwood and rank vegetation, including grass, should be kept down by frequent cutting.

"(4) That mosquito nets should be used at nights.

"Applying these principles to the neighbourhood of the Inspector's quarters at Kennedy-town, I beg to recommend that the Government be asked—

"(1) To authorise the clearing away of the brushwood and rank vegetation around this house. (This is being done at the present moment by the Botanical Department, but unless repeated at regular intervals—say once a quarter—the effect will be only transient.)

"(2) To instruct the Public Works Department to clear the bed of the nullah of all loose stones and rocks within a radius of 500 yards of the dwelling; to fill up all holes with concrete; and to form and grade the bed of the stream with a continuous fall.

"(3) To cover the small water-tank on the roadside which supplies a portion of the depot.

"(4) To demolish the disused and dilapidated mat-shed in the rear of the old Tung Wah Hospital Mortuary.

"With the exception of the clearing and proper grading of the nullah these are comparatively trivial improvements, and without the former they will have very little effect upon the prevalence of malaria in the district, so that the Board should urge upon the Government the absolute necessity of spending money upon improving this nullah and maintaining it in a proper condition."

The following minutes were appended:—

The Hon. F. H. May.—"The deductions set out in the M.O.H.'s interesting report have not been made from experience gained in China, but in other countries. I am prepared to prove that they do not hold good in this part of the world, and I therefore advise that they be not yet accepted and acted upon.

"Over a year's experience in the New Territory has proved that the Police Stations which are situated in the Chinese villages are much more free from malaria than the stations which on medical advice were placed outside and at a distance from native villages. In one case the station was placed in an isolated position half a mile from a village. The site was so malarious that it was abandoned and the police quartered in the village amidst what were apparently most insanitary surroundings (including padi-fields on all sides and within a few feet of the front of the station), and yet the police have been very free from malaria in their new quarters in spite of the fact that *anopheles* have been found there. This disposes of rule No. 1 quoted in the M. O. H.'s minute. As to rule No. 2, it is impossible to enforce this rule in the New Territory except at large expense, because of the universal cultivation of padi. I take it that a padi-field constitutes an excellent breeding ground for *anopheles*. It contains water which is neither stagnant nor pure spring water. There are padi-fields near every Police Station except one in the New Territory in varying degrees of proximity, and yet some stations are malarious and others not. The difference cannot be explained by the presence or absence of *anopheles*, as far as the information at my disposal goes at present, as the following figures show:—Tai Po (very malarious) shows less than 40 per cent. of its mosquitoes to be *anopheles*. Tai O (very free from malaria) shows 50 per cent. of the specimens sent in to be *anopheles*. Ping Shaa (not so free as Tai O but much better than Tai Po) shows 50 per cent. *anopheles*. The whole question requires to be thoroughly investigated on the spot. Theories deduced from investigations in other countries should not be accepted till justified by observation and experience here. As to the recommendations to improve the health of the quarters of the Inspector of the Animal Depots I object to No. 2 of them. To do what is recommended would cost at a rough guess I should say \$30,000. The colony cannot afford such expensive experiments. It would be far cheaper to pull the place down and build it somewhere else. But I should like to see the evidence on which the building is condemned as malarious. If every Police Station were condemned because one European inhabiting it suffered continually from malaria there would be very few which would pass the standard. Some men get fever anywhere and everywhere others are fever-proof apparently. The average man can avoid a great deal of fever if he takes proper precautions. Have any instructions ever been laid down for this Inspector, and if so has anyone ever taken the trouble to see them enforced?"

Major Brown:—"Confirmation of this theory is accumulating daily, and it would be well to

publish this report and carry out the suggestions made."

Mr. Osborne:—"Apart from any steps the Board may ask the Government to take, this report of Dr. Clark should be printed and published for the information of the public."

Mr. McKie:—"I agree with Mr. Osborne."

Mr. Chan A Fook:—"I agree and believe this report will be translated into Chinese and published in the Chinese newspapers as well."

Mr. Fung Wa Chun:—"I think Mr. Osborne's suggestion should be adopted."

The PRESIDENT said he had not seen Mr. May's minute before, but he agreed most emphatically with every word of it. He had lived 35 years in the tropics, and he thought this theory as to the mosquitoes should be thoroughly investigated before they jumped at conclusions.

Dr. CLARK said that in view of Mr. May's minute he had prepared a resolution which he thought would meet the requirements. He thought the theory as to the relation between *anopheles* and malaria had been proved far more conclusively than any of them ever anticipated, and he thought that a theory which had held good in almost every part of the world would be found to hold good in China. He should like to move:—"That the Board recommend the Government to depute an officer of the Medical Department to investigate and report upon the facts detailed in the minute of the Captain Superintendent of Police, with a view to ascertaining whether the occurrence of malaria among Europeans in this Colony is mainly dependent upon the existence of the *anopheles* mosquito and the proximity of native dwellings." This was a work which it would be impossible for him to undertake himself, as he had quite enough work already to occupy his time, but he believed there were several medical men in the colony who could work out the matter. It would, however, take a man's whole time for a few months.

Dr. BELL pointed out that before long a report dealing with this subject would be submitted. There was no doubt in any medical man's mind that *anopheles* caused malaria. It caused it in other parts of the world, and he was quite sure it caused it in China. The *anopheles* was not an easy chap to catch. Dr. Thomson had spent a great deal of time in investigating, and he had no doubt his report would come before the Board. His report would apply to the western and eastern ends of the town.

The Hon. F. H. MAY suggested that Dr. Clark should substitute for his motion one reading as follows:—"That the Government be asked to depute a Medical Officer to investigate a report on the causes of the prevalence of malarial fever at certain police stations in the New Territory and its absence at others." He said he had not advanced any theories in the minute he wrote. He simply found it stated by the Medical Officer that European houses should be over 500 yards from Chinese dwellings. This was directly antagonistic to the experience gained in the New Territory. He was aware that Dr. Thomson had been making some investigations. Some mosquitoes were sent to him from the New Territory, and he begged to inform Dr. Bell that it was more easy to catch *anopheles* in the New Territory than he seemed to think. In some places they were all *anopheles* apparently. But what he really should like was that an officer should go over to the New Territory and live in the different stations in routine and try and find out why some of them were apparently free from malaria whilst others were full of it.

Dr. CLARK accepted Mr. May's suggestion.

Mr. OSBORNE seconded. He said that in regard to his suggestion that the papers on the subject should be printed, he put that forward with the idea that by making this subject one of general interest in the colony they might perhaps gain some knowledge from those persons in the colony who were not blessed with technical knowledge and medical science but who had been attacked by these mosquitoes with a high-sounding title. He did not think it right to attack the theory in the way Mr. May had done simply on the experience of a policeman, attached to the New Territory, because if they started with the assumption that the theory was worthless, they would not have the chance of proving whether it was worthless or not, because they would not be given the wherewithal to prosecute the enquiries. The policemen in the New Territory had only been there a short time, and

it was very doubtful whether they did not take the malaria with them. In any case the matter was in a very vague state. It was, however, now before them. They had information from home that experiments carried out in Italy had been an unqualified success. They had proved undoubtedly that men were able to live in the most malarious district without becoming afflicted with disease simply by taking precautions against the bites of mosquitoes. On this ground he thought they ought to try and do what they could to see what value the thing had in regard to this colony. He felt certain it would do no harm to circulate Dr. Clark's report and also the minute of Mr. May.

Major BROWN—I should like to ask a question as to whether this proposal before the Board is with reference to the mosquito alone or any other possible cause of malaria in the New Territory?

Dr. CLARK replied the mosquito was not mentioned in the resolution.

Mr. MCKIE asked why Kennedy-town had been left out and they had gone to the New Territory. The order of the day said:—"Report on the Malarial Mosquito by the Medical Officer of Health with special reference to the Inspector's Quarters at Kennedy-town." He thought the resolution before the meeting was quite out of order.

The PRESIDENT ruled that the resolution was in order.

The Hon. F. H. MAY said a report was laid on the table as to Kennedytown, and he went off at a tangent about the Police Stations in the New Territory, which were far more important. There were 15 Police Stations in the New Territory and only one little wretched house in Kennedytown, and he asked that a medical officer might investigate the causes of malaria at certain Police Stations in the New Territory. If anybody wished to move a resolution as to the Inspector's quarters at Kennedytown it was open for him to do so.

On the motion being put to the meeting it was carried.

A motion in favour of the report being printed and circulated was proposed by Mr. OSBORNE and seconded by Dr. HARTIGAN, but it was not put to the meeting, on the suggestion of the President.

THE SANITARY BOARD AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The following letter, dated November 3rd, from the Colonial Secretary, was submitted:—

"In reply to your letter No. 154 of the 26th ult., I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has already requested the Honourable Director of Public Works to send to the Sanitary Board all plans of the kind referred to by you, and any suggestions which the Board may feel disposed to make regarding such plans will receive careful consideration."

Dr. HARTIGAN said that as the mover of the resolution, he begged to thank the Government for acceding to their request. He did not think they would regret having taken the Board into their confidence. He certainly thought the Government would find the Board quite as efficient in these matters as the heterogeneous committees who had up to this been consulted in these matters.

The PRESIDENT—The experts of this Board have been consulted on every question, Dr. Hartigan.

DOWNING STREET RED-TAPEISM.

Some time ago the Board made the following conditions subject to which persons suffering from bubonic plague were to be permitted to leave the colony.—Any person suffering from bubonic plague who wishes to leave the Colony may embark between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Sutherland Street steps subject to the following conditions:—(1) The patient or his friend shall notify the patient's name and address or addresses at which he has been residing during the last ten days to an Officer of the Sanitary Board on duty at the wharf. (2) The destination to which the patient is to be removed shall be notified to the Officer on duty at the wharf. (3) The patient or his friends must provide a licensed junk, or licensed boat (the latter to be towed by a launch) in which the patient is to be removed, and must furnish the Officer on duty with the number of such junk or boat and the name of such steam-launch. (4) No removals will

be permitted to places within a radius of 40 miles of the Colony. (5) The junk or boat used for the conveyance of the patient must on its return to the Colony at once proceed to the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for disinfection.

Referring to the above the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a letter dated August 15th, wrote to His Excellency the Governor as follows:—

"I have the honour to inform you in confirmation of my telegram of the 8th inst. that I have received a despatch from the Officer Administering the Government of the Straits Settlements inviting my attention to a notification issued by the Government of Hongkong permitting in certain cases the removal from the colony of patients actually suffering from bubonic plague.

"A notification of this kind, authorising the conveyance of infection, seems to me, however excellent its intention, to be liable to arouse prejudice against the colony and against the British empire generally, and might well be made by foreign Governments an excuse for placing injurious restrictions on British trade. For this and other reasons I consider that the notification should be withdrawn and the removal of persons suffering from plague absolutely prohibited.

"Although in the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter to the Straits Settlements Government of the 29th June it is stated that the notice applies solely to Chinese, it appears to be quite general in its terms, nor do I consider that the non-adherence of Chinese to the Venice Sanitary Convention justifies so wide a departure from the principles of that Convention.

"P. S. Since the above despatch was written I have received your telegram of the 14th inst. reporting that the notification is no longer in force."

Writing on the 24th September Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 375, explaining the reasons which have led to the issue of a regulation permitting in certain cases the removal from Hongkong of a person suffering from bubonic plague, and to inform you that after carefully considering the arguments put forward therein I regret that I must adhere to the views expressed in my despatch No. 277 of the 15th August, which you have now received."

On the cover dated November 3rd the following minutes were appended:—

The Hon. R. D. Ormsby:—"I hope every member of the Board will express an opinion as to whether this should be considered confidentially or not. I see no reason for not wishing it public."

Mr. McKie:—"This paper should not be treated as confidential. It is an excellent opportunity for showing up Downing Street red-tapeism."

Dr. Hartigan:—"Ditto! Not confidential. The Straits Government are always making a silly fuss."

Mr. Osborne:—"This is Downing Street red-tapeism with a vengeance. However, as the Chinese don't pay the slightest heed to the regulations in question, and will continue to move their sick, whether Downing Street permits it or not, there will be no harm in revoking them. But why is this confidential? The public should know whence such wisdom emanates."

Dr. Bell:—"No reason for its being confidential."

A cover dated November 7th contained the following minutes:—

Mr. Chan A Fook:—"Not confidential."

Dr. Bell:—"Not confidential."

The Hon. F. H. MAY said he thought gentlemen who had made caustic remarks about Downing Street had hardly put themselves in possession of the facts. The facts were these: Great Britain and several of her colonies, among them Hongkong, subscribed to the Venice Convention, which laid down certain rules to be observed by all countries who assented to the Convention to prevent the introduction of plague into those countries. It was pointed out by the people of Singapore that their allowing people suffering from plague to leave the shores of this colony was a contravention of the rules of the Venice Convention which they had undertaken to observe. The Medical Officer of Health himself on reading the rules

of the Venice Convention which were sent out here, and which he and another officer translated for publication in the *Gazette*, drew the attention of the Board to the very same fact. The question was referred home and the Secretary of Scott said it certainly was against the principles of the Convention. Therefore the Board was asked to rescind the regulation. He did not think there was any red-tapeism at all. If they made a bargain with France, Germany, and Russia and a lot of other countries they were bound to carry it out. If they did not carry it out and did little things which were not in accordance with the Convention those countries would do the same themselves, say at Hamburg and other places near home, and the British Government would not at all like that. Therefore it seemed to him that the remarks some honourable gentlemen had made about red-tapeism in Downing Street were somewhat uncalled for.

Mr. OSBORNE said he made some remarks about Downing Street, and he would make them again. The Venice Convention was not subscribed to by this colony. The colony was told to subscribe to it by the home Government. That Board at various meetings pointed out to the Government that for Hongkong to subscribe to the Convention would be nothing but a farce—an absolute farce, and he thought he was right in saying that they advised the Government that they could not support the terms of the Convention. Under these circumstances the home Government at Downing Street had no business whatever to compel them to subscribe to those terms. If they had to subscribe to all those terms how was it they had no lazarette? Then they were supposed to have a quarantine station. Ships supposed to come into the harbour from an infected port were supposed to land their passengers who were affected and then proceed on their voyage. But was that done? Did every steamer from Canton, every one of Douglas's boats from the coast ports land its passengers in a quarantine station? Therefore he asked what was the use attempting to carry out the terms of a Convention when it was utterly impossible to do so? It was nothing more or less than a farce. Although this regulation as to patients leaving the colony had been in force three years only four applications for permission to remove had been received, yet he had no doubt some four thousand or forty thousand afflicted had left the colony during that time, and if they thought they were going to prevent these people from leaving the colony and submit to their western treatment and be buried in graves covered with lime, and so on, they would make a great mistake.

Mr. McKie said he supported every word Mr. Osborne had said.

The Hon. F. H. MAY asked permission to put Mr. Osborne right, because he happened to be quite wrong. It was quite true that the Board did advise against the adoption of the Venice Convention, but it did so under a misapprehension. He was one of the people who opposed it, thinking that all the elaborate rules about putting coolies into quarantine, or exercising surveillance, etc., would have to be adopted. But the Secretary of State pointed out that ships like the Canton steamers containing large numbers of coolies could be dealt with under separate regulations altogether, and when the Board was made aware of that it withdrew its objection. That was a quite different thing to having the Venice Convention crammed down their throats.

Dr. CLARK proposed and the Hon. F. H. MAY seconded the repeal of the regulations as to the removal of patients from the colony.

Dr. HARTIGAN said that this very subject came up in 1894. Mr. May was one of the permanent committee which proposed that this law should be carried out in its strictness, but the Governor issued a proclamation by which patients were allowed to leave the colony on certain conditions, and in taking that course he was fully backed up by the majority of the inhabitants of the colony—both European and Chinese—and by the majority of the Sanitary Board. They were far more able to combat the plague by allowing these people to leave the colony than by keeping them inside. One point which seemed to have been lost sight of was this they were not spreading the plague in the sense meant by Mr. May by

allowing these patients to leave. The plague came from the mainland to Hongkong, and these people all went back into the infected districts.

The Hon. F. H. MAY said that with the President's permission he would just like to put Dr. Hartigan right. The permanent committee of the Sanitary Board in 1894 never said they would not allow a Chinaman suffering from plague to leave the colony if he gave his name and address to the officers of the Board. But that was just what the great mass of Chinese would not do. They were therefore not allowed to leave and they are still not allowed to leave.

On the motion being put to the vote it was carried.

THE PLAGUE IN PENANG.

A letter dated October 21st from Penang stated that ten days had elapsed since the deaths from the suspected cases of plague occurred at Penang and no further cases had occurred.

DEATHS IN MACAO.

The deaths in Macao for the week ended 21st October numbered 59.

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The death rate for the colony for the week ended Oct. 20th was 26.9, against 20.4 for the previous week and 21.6 for the corresponding week last year. The rate for the succeeding week was 31.1, against 20.6 for the corresponding week last year.

This was all the business.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

H.M.S. *Marathon* arrived on the 2nd inst. from Woosung on her way to the East Indies.

The British transport *Salamis* arrived on the 2nd inst. from Taku, bringing back the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Engineers.

The transport *Antillian* arrived on the 2nd inst. from Weihaiwei.

The surveying ship *Waterwitch* arrived on the 2nd inst. from Shanghai.

The German transport *Köln* got in late on the 1st inst. from Taku.

The British transport *Warora* returned on the 3rd inst. from Taku.

The German cruiser *Gefion* left on the 3rd inst. for Canton.

The British transports *St. Andrew* and *Warora* left on the 4th inst. for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

The British transport *Pentokota* arrived here from Taku on the 6th inst.

The French gunboat *Comète* arrived on the 6th inst. from Canton, while the French cruiser *Descartes* left for Saigon.

The French cruiser *Chasseloup Laubat* left on Tuesday night for Foochow.

H.M.S. *Marathon* left the harbour on Wednesday before noon.

The U. S. monitor *Monterey* left on Wednesday morning for Canton. The *Monterey* is one of the largest war-vessels, if not the largest, which has ever visited Canton.

The British transport *Antillian* left on Wednesday night for Bombay.

RETURN OF THE ASIATIC ARTILLERY.

The Asiatic Artillery who went north from Hongkong returned to the colony on Wednesday. They were received by a guard of honour and the band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. H. E. Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G., addressed a few complimentary words to them. They were marched to their Barracks headed by the Fusiliers' Band, H. E. the Major-General also marching at their head as far as Headquarter Office.

THE KWANGTUNG REBELLION.

The attempt to arouse the people of the Kwangtung province to rise in rebellion against the Chinese authorities has failed. Most of the principal towns and cities are now occupied by the Imperial troops, and the rebels, recognising the futility of any further operations on their part, have disbanded.

THE TROUBLE IN THE WEST.

A spontaneous correspondent in Yunnan (says the *N.-C. Daily News*), who has remained there unaffected by the panic that drove many officials and missionaries over the borders of their pro-

vinces—and the missionaries are not to be blamed, as they acted under orders from their superiors—has sent us some very interesting remarks on the situation in the West of China. In the course of them he refers to the evacuation of Chungking and speaks very highly of the French Consul, M. Bons d'Anty, who did not take part in the evacuation but remained at his post, as we have heretofore recorded, with the Japanese Consul, two Englishmen, a merchant and a missionary, and an American Professor. M. Bons d'Anty, our correspondent says, is a charming man and one of the best Consuls France has in the Far East, which is the more reason why Great Britain should have a strong man at Chungking, for M. Bons d'Anty might be trusted not to lose his very legitimate opportunity to promote French interests, especially during the absence of his British colleague. Our correspondent adds to what we have written hitherto on this subject that the British Consul at Chungking is charged with British interests in the whole of Szechuan and Kweichow, and is also the adviser of Britishers residing in North Yunnan. There are two Consulates in Yunnan, Tengyueh (Momein) and Szemao (Esmok). Mr. Litton, Consul at Tengyueh and formerly Consul at Chungking, has gone home on sick leave, and until the troubles in North China broke out, the Szemao Consulate was also vacant. In this dilemma Lord Salisbury turned to the Customs for assistance, and the Acting Commissioner at Szemao being apparently a British subject, he was appointed Acting Consul. Mr. F. W. Carey is the gentleman in question, and the temporary appointment seems to be an eminently satisfactory one.

ALLEGED OUTBREAK IN COREA.

The Tokyo *Asahi* publishes news of a rather startling character from Corea. It is to the effect that an insurrection of Pedlers and Tonghaks has broken out in the vicinity of Wiju, in the north of Corea. The rebels have taken possession of three towns, Kusong, Yongchou, and Cholsan. The movement has spread to the south, namely, Hwanghaido. The rioters are bent on marching to Phyong-yang and Seoul, in order to petition the Central Government, though what they want to petition for is not known. It is simply an excuse to get into the capital and ferment disturbances. The Tadong river will soon be frozen over and this, it is said, will be the signal for a forward march from the north. There are stationed at Wiju 200 regular troops properly equipped, but they are not strong enough to deal with the rioters. The letter concludes by saying that the object of the rioters is to expel foreigners from Corea. One Christian church has already been destroyed by the rioters. The report, however, requires confirmation.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR GASELEE
ON THEIR SERVICES.

The four companies of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, together with the detachments of Royal Engineers and R.A.M.C., who left Peking on the 21st ult. and Taku on the 26th ult., arrived in Hongkong on Friday by the *Salamis*. They disembarked at about half-past three at Murray Pier, and subsequently moved up two deep in front of the Queen's Statue, near to which a large number of the European residents of the city had assembled. Here they received H. E. Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G., with a general salute, the band playing the regimental march, "Men of Harlech."

In the course of a short speech H. E. the MAJOR-GENERAL said—Colonel Bertie, officers and men of the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the detachment of the Royal Engineers, I am very glad indeed to welcome you back into my command. We who have had to stay behind—your other half battalion, myself and the staff—should have liked to have gone forward, but some must stay behind. But we have nevertheless looked with the most genuine interest on the way you have acquitted yourselves. I knew perfectly well when I sent you that you would do well, and I have seen an order that was published which I dare say you have read, which was new to me until the other day.

The order published was from the Chief of Staff, and I will now read it:—"The Lieutenant-General commanding cannot allow Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. H. Bertie, and the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers to leave his command without expressing his appreciation of their soldierly conduct during this campaign. Nothing could have exceeded their dogged endurance during the march on Peking, and in Peking their discipline, conduct and appearance, has, with few exceptions, been most satisfactory. The Lieutenant-General feels sure from what he has seen of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers that the British Infantry is as good now as it ever has been." Nothing could be more complimentary than that. I need not tell you how pleased I am to read it. It certainly is a magnificent thing for a regiment that one battalion should have been serving for twelve months, doing hard work in South Africa, and another battalion of the regiment should be doing equally good work in the north of China. It is a very proud thing indeed for a regiment to have such a record as that. I am not going to detain you any longer, only I wished to welcome you here. I know there are other welcomes that will be given, but it was my pride and my privilege to be able to be the first one to welcome you back into the command. One last word. I am certainly not against the men enjoying themselves thoroughly, but I cannot help remembering that there are a good few of your comrades left behind, who have found graves in the north of China. All honour to them. They died, some on the field of battle, some from wounds received in battle, and many from sickness, the result of the hard work and privations they endured. For the mercy that Almighty God has shown everyone of you who are listening to me, I ask you to show your gratitude for the blessings vouchsafed to you by taking your pleasures discreetly. Now, men, we have been standing in the shadow of the statue of the Empress Queen, whose servants we are proud to think we are. Take your helmets off and join with me in giving three cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

This invitation was lustily responded to, after which a verse of the National Anthem was played by the band.

H. E. the Major-General then intimated to the officers in command that it was his particular wish to march to barracks at the head of the troops. This he did, accompanied by Colonel O'Gorman and Captain the Hon. H. W. Trefusis.

On Friday night the Fusiliers were entertained by their comrades to a cold collation, and on Saturday night to a dinner and smoking concert. The Royal Engineers and R. A. M. C. were welcomed at a smoking concert which took place in the Engineers' Theatre on Friday night.

PIRACY CASE NEAR SHEKMOON.

GOOD WORK BY A GERMAN RIVER
STEAM-PINNACE.

We have received from a trustworthy source the following details of a piracy case near Shekmoon (not far from Canton), and of the fortunate appearance on the scene of a steam-launch just taken over by the German Government for river work.

The German armed steam-pinnace *Schamien*, under command of Lieutenant Reymann, went out for a cruise in a forenoon of the 2nd inst., and was lucky enough to surprise a party of pirates, seven in number, actually engaged in robbing the passengers of a passenger paddle-boat of their clothes and small valuables. The pirates had already succeeded in robbing another paddle-boat, and had also tried to get hold of a Chinese steam-launch, but the latter made her escape, after being shot at and hit twice only. The place of the piracy was near Shekmoon. As soon as the pirates saw the *Schamien* approaching, they absconded into the rice-fields, but were pursued at once by Lieutenant Reymann and five of the bluejackets. The pursuit was a rather difficult one, owing to the narrow and slippery pathways, but Lieutenant Reymann and his men succeeded in catching one pirate and the whole booty. The other pirates disappeared behind the hills, but before their escape, the blue-jackets fired and wounded one of them, who was, however, carried away by his companions. The pirates were

armed with revolvers of the newest patterns, and fired back at their pursuers without hurting anybody. The whole booty and the captured pirate were handed over to H.I.M.S. *Luchs*, in Canton. The Commander of the *Luchs*, Capt. Dahnhardt, will, as far as can be learnt, insist upon the pirate being beheaded; otherwise he will take him to the scene of piracy and have him shot by his own men.

The *Schamien* is the former steam-launch *Tung Cheong*, and has been bought by the German Navy for river services, having been taken over on the 20th ult. She is a boat of 37 tons, is 76 feet 8 in. long and 10 feet 4 in. broad, and has a speed of 12 knots. Her armament consists of 2 Maxim guns and 2 3.7 cm. Machine guns. At the time of the piracy there were on board one officer, 2 non-commissioned officers and 8 sailors, but the *Schamien* is able to carry 40 men, if necessary.

It is unfortunate, our informant remarks, that the *Schamien* could not fire any shots into the pirates, but the latter were clever enough to shelter themselves behind the passenger-boats. It is said that the pirates are inhabitants of the village of Chung Chow Kong, which is well known among the natives as a nest of pirates.

THE CASE OF LANCE-CORPORAL GILES, R.W.F.

The other day one of our evening contemporaries published a letter headed "Corporal Punishment in the Army" in which the case of Lance-Corporal Giles, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was mentioned. The writer of the letter, who signed himself "Disgusted," alleged that while Giles was undergoing six months' imprisonment in Victoria Goal for a military crime he was punished with "darks cell" for some infringement of prison rules, and "this not having a beneficial effect he was flogged; flogged so brutally that he will bear marks to his dying day. As a result of this," added "Disgusted," "Giles is now raving in the hospital padded ward and likely to remain so for the remainder of his life." "Disgusted" further observed:—"Giles must have been flogged very shortly before his discharge from prison, because the stripes on his back were still raw. I believe it is the law that a prisoner should be medically examined before the diabolical operation commences, and a doctor present to see it carried out. The only conclusion that any intelligent person can arrive at is—either Giles was insane before he was flogged, and not responsible for his actions, and consequently should not have been flogged, or he was flogged into insanity."

We have made enquiries of the authorities as to the above allegations, and have been supplied with the following version of the facts of the case:—

The man in question was originally tried by court martial for striking a superior officer on the 12th of April, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. He was admitted to the gaol on the 17th April. During his confinement in goal he was punished on two occasions for breaches of prison discipline, but not at any time was he placed in a dark cell. On the 8th of October, after being six weeks clear of a report, he assaulted a warder and attempted to assault the principal warder, for which offence he received 12 strokes with the "cat o' nine tails."

A prisoner must be certified by the medical officer to be fit before whipping can be administered, and he is examined a second time before the corporal punishment is inflicted. The medical officer and the superintendent or assistant superintendent of the gaol are present when any prisoner receives corporal punishment in accordance with the gaol rules. Prisoners are also seen once daily by the medical officer and once each day by the assistant superintendent of the gaol.

The prison authorities assert that Giles was perfectly sane during his imprisonment and also when he was released. Everything was carried out in accordance with gaol discipline—Giles assaulted a warder and attempted to assault the principal warder; hence his punishment.

Giles appeared before the medical officer before being tried for his offence against gaol discipline, and after examining him care-

fully the medical officer decided that there was nothing to indicate why any punishment which might be imposed should not be inflicted. He again appeared before the medical officer on the morning of his punishment, and the medical officer agreed to the punishment being inflicted and certified that the man was not insane at the time.

With regard to the statement that Giles would bear the marks of his whipping to his dying day, the medical opinion is that the cuts produced by the "cat" were quite superficial, and that there will be no permanent marks at all. The fact that the flogging was administered the day before Giles was released would explain how it was that the marks showed up so when he left the gaol.

To show the beneficial effect the introduction of whipping for breaches of prison discipline has had it may be stated that during the last six years the number of cases in which whippings have been administered has steadily decreased. In 1895 it was 467; 1896, 168; 1897, 69; 1898, 69; 1899, 13; 1900, 16.

AN IMPRESSIVE NAVAL FUNERAL.

The obsequies of midshipman Charles Krug of the Chilean training-ship *General Baquedano*, who died on the previous day at the Naval Hospital from the hereditary complaint of tuberculosis, took place yesterday morning at the Happy Valley in the presence of a large and fully representative gathering. The deceased, who was just completing his teens, was a bright lad, full of promise, and with every indication of a brilliant career before him. Selected from a number of his fellow collegiates in consequence of his exceptional talent at home, he had borne out the high opinion his superiors had formed of him by his complete submission to discipline and ready adaptation to his naval duties and instruction while on board the training-ship. His illness, which more or less had troubled him while at sea, did not take any acute form or cause any anxiety among those on board the ship till the vessel's arrival in port on Saturday when it was thought well to place him under medical treatment ashore. He was taken to the Naval Hospital, and although everything possible was done to relieve him, he died of his disease on Wednesday, as above stated.

The coffin, crowned with floral wreaths over the national flag, was borne to the grave on a gun carriage, followed by Commander Wilson of the *General Baquedano*, his officers and ship's company; the Commander of H.M.S. *Tamar* and a file of marines from that vessel; a similar party from H.M.S. *Argonaut*; a file of marines from each of the French and Portuguese men-of-war in port; Mr. Shewan, the Chilean Consul with Mr. Jorge the Vice Consul, and representatives from the several Naval departments in Hong-kong. The Rev. Father Espada officiated at the grave, and the usual volleys were fired by a party of Chilean marines. At the conclusion of the service, Captain Wilson of the *General Baquedano* said that although they all deeply deplored having to leave their comrade so far away from friends and home, still it was a great consolation to them to feel that he would lie under the protection of the British flag—the flag of a country which had always been an example to the world in everything that pertained to goodness and the well-being of mankind. It was Great Britain which had set the lessons and taught the Chileans how to build and organize their navy: indeed their inception was the outcome of British instruction, and through British guidance they had been enabled to reach their present naval strength. The teachings of men like Admiral Cochrane (whose name would be immortalised in Chilean naval nomenclature, for, constitutionally, while that navy existed there would always be a vessel of that name floating on their waters) Captains Wilkinson, Porter, Simpson, and others would never be forgotten, and Chili would ever remember with feelings of the deepest gratitude what Britain had done for them in the past. They had lost a young and rising officer, one whose life had shown every indication of a prosperous career in the profession which had been marked out for him. They mourned his loss that day with

those of his sorrowing friends at home, but with the hope that he now rested under the canopy of a better and far happier State.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM KIUKIANG.

The Kiukiang correspondent of the *Echo de Chine* relates a strange tale, stating that he is astonished at the silence of the English Press in the matter. The tale is this:—From the beginning of October the natives of Kiukiang began to grow more and more insolent. Three soldiers went so far as to insult the British Consul, knocked him down, and were on the point of putting him in the creek, when two Europeans, one of whom was the Rev. Mr. Nichols, arrived on the spot and with the aid of an umbrella vigorously wielded rescued the Consul. The British gunboat at Kiukiang immediately landed a party. The Taotai hastened to the Consulate, declaring that it was all a misunderstanding, that no importance should be attached to the little affair, and he regretted it profoundly. Finally there was champagne all round. But there was a sequel, for later on 2,000 Chinese soldiers carrying flags, parasols, and boards inscribed with honorary characters, paraded the Settlement. The correspondent asks whether the demonstration was intended to show how much the Chinese were at home there. In consequence some foreign troops are being placed as a garrison in the Settlement, and the correspondent expresses his perplexity at the report that the barracks prepared by the British Consul are intended to receive 200 Japanese soldiers. What is this new mystery?

Reading this story, what any Englishman will want to know is whether there is any truth in it or is it a libel on the British Consul at Kew-kiang? If it is the latter, it certainly requires contradiction. The suggestion that a British representative allowed a gross insult like that described above to be "washed out in champagne," as the French correspondent suggests, is intolerable.

THE DEMANDS OF THE POWERS.

We have received from native official sources a copy of the demands of the Foreign Powers as presented by the Foreign Ministers to Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang on the 20th of October, a translation of which we make below:—

- 1.—China to pay an indemnity of 400 million taels, to be paid in instalments in the space of 60 years.
 - 2.—The Viceroy and Governors of provinces to have Foreign Commissioners as their colleagues in the Government of several jurisdictions. No Manchus to be appointed in the future as Viceroys or Governors.
 - 3.—Prince Tuan to be confined in perpetual imprisonment.
 - 4.—China must suppress the Boxers and restore peace within three months.
 - 5.—Russia engages to restore the three Manchurian provinces—Fengtien (Lower), Kirin (Central), and Heilungchiang (Northern Manchurian)—to China within three months.
 - 6.—Foreign officials are to be employed in the collection of Customs duties, Leken and Salt taxes. Deducting expenses, the balance is to be used in the liquidating of China's foreign loans.
 - 7.—The present Heir-apparent to be deprived of his title and position.
 - 8.—The Emperor and Empress Dowager must return to Peking within a certain limit of time.
 - 9.—Two thousand troops of the various Powers to be retained inside Peking as a garrison, their expenses, etc., to be paid by the Chinese Government.
 - 10.—The various ports in Inland Waters to be thrown open to International trade.
- The ten clauses above quoted appear to be confirmed by the *Shenpao*, which further states that Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang have consented to the first clause, but that the other nine have not yet been settled.—*N.C. Daily News*.

The Shanghai A.D.C., according to the local papers, has scored another success with *Our Regiment*, which has been drawing big houses at the Lyceum last week.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 1st October.

A BIG STRIKE.

There was a strike among the shop people shortly after 11 a.m. to-day; the street gates within the old and the new cities were closed to traffic and business transactions suspended. The markets are also closed to buyers and sellers, and no provisions are to be had, for the simple reason that the officials are trying to squeeze the people. The fact of the matter is that during the reign of Li Hung-chang arrangements were made through his subordinates with the gentry and the committees of the different hospitals whereby a tax of 2 per cent. per month was to be charged upon the house rents, the landlord paying one half and the tenant one, to pay the soldiers employed to patrol the streets night and day during the Peking crisis. The soldiers of the On Yung regiments went on patrol service, and the shop people seemed satisfied. But when the rebellion broke out at Haichow, the officials had to send the troops there to combat the rebels, and put the Swatow soldiers instead on the patrol service. The latter were a lazy lot and spent the day lying asleep, or carried their uniforms under their arms, and sauntered about with pipes in their mouths, disappearing altogether at night. So when the time came for the collection of taxes the shop people refused to pay and upon the officials pressing them closed their shops and the street-gates, and thus imprisoned the officials in the streets.

Canton, 5th November.

END OF THE STRIKE.

The strike of the shop-people and traders was at an end on Saturday evening. At 5 p.m. all the shops and street gates were reopened and business was resumed, the officials having yielded to the demands of the gentry and merchants by allowing the latter to engage soldiers to patrol the streets and paying for it themselves. If the strike had continued for two days more there would have been a serious disturbance; fortunately the officials had sense enough to give in to the unwavering resolution of the people.

A MUSICAL MASTERPIECE.

On the 4th inst., the birthday of the Portuguese Consul General at Canton, Mr. J. H. C. Crespo, the Portuguese band of Shameen played some selections of music at the Consulate among which was a new piece entitled "Shameen in Suspense," composed by the Bandmaster, Maestro V. Senna, expressive of the situation as pictured by a panic-stricken imagination. It commenced in a soft mournful style, descriptive of general suspense, then little by little increased to *molto agitato*, bringing in the clink of bayonets and the roll of drums, imitating too, the cannonades of the *Don Juan d'Austria* with much animation and brilliancy, and concluded with a triumphal march of marines. Altogether it is a masterpiece of composition.

SUPREME COURT.

2nd November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. S. RCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

RADECKER V. GIRAULT.

This was an action, adjourned from the 31st ult., in which the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendant the sum of \$520, the price of 80 cases of Pilsener beer.

Mr. Bowley appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Brutton for the defendant.

Mr. Paul Brewit, auctioneer, called by the plaintiffs, said that in the absence of any express agreement the custom with regard to the delivery of spot cargo was that the buyer had to take it out of the warehouse or business place of the seller at his own expense. If the buyer wished to inspect the cargo the proper place to inspect it was in the godown. In the case of beer it was the custom for the buyer to be allowed to open every box and take out all broken or half-empty bottles.

No firm would entertain a claim once the goods had left their godown. That rule was well known in the city to all merchants. With regard to spot cargo for shipment, if nothing was mentioned to the contrary the buyer shipped it. He would not expect to get a very good quality of Pilsener beer for \$6.50 a case.

In reply to Mr. Brutton the witness said that if goods were shipped to Formosa and brought back this would have some effect on the cases, and it was likely that there would be breakages.

By the Court—He had not seen these particular cases.

The godown-keeper to Radecker & Co. said the beer in question was removed from the godown by Leung Hon, the defendant's head coolie, and some coolies whom he brought with him. Witness did not assist in removing the beer, neither did the watchman at the godown. He tallied the beer as it was taken out. Leung Hon was sitting besides him. Leung Hon told his coolies to pick out the boxes and carry them. As the cases passed Leung Hon looked at them to see if they were good, and he ordered a few cases to be taken back. Eighty cases were taken out. After about 20 or 30 cases had been taken out Leung Hon went out and returned in a quarter of an hour. He did not hear him tell the coolies to wait until he came back. Witness himself did not give any orders to the coolies, nor did he pay them anything. All the 80 cases had been taken out by one o'clock. The coolies did not take the remaining 20 cases because Leung Hon said he would see his master about them first. After the tally sticks had been brought in by the boatman he went to the office and reported the matter. The cases were fastened up with iron bands. He returned to Wanchai in the afternoon and saw the 80 cases in a boat. There was a notice which could be seen as soon as anyone entered the godown saying that no claim could be entertained after goods had left the godown.

In reply to Mr. Bruton, witness said he could not remember that the cases in question had been in and out of their godown since June, 1897. This was the first time they had been out. The cases were not broken. It was only the defendant who said some of them were broken. There was no kerosene on the cases when they were sent out of the godown. The cases which were taken out of the godown were in good condition. They did not require re-nailing, nor were any of them tied up with rattan.

Chan Chiu, who takes care of Radecker's godowns at Wanchai, and who lives there, also gave evidence, corroborating what was said by the previous witness as to the delivery of the cases in question.

The hearing was adjourned until the 5th.

November 5th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

RADECKER V. GIRAULT.

The hearing of this case was resumed. The plaintiffs seek to recover from the defendant the sum of \$520, the price of 80 cases of Pilsener beer.

Mr. Bowley appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Brutton for the defence.

Mr. Kahn, an assistant to the defendant, continued his evidence. He said that the beer he saw in the cargo boat on the 18th October was not of a merchantable quality—that, is the cases were not in proper condition for shipment. He subsequently inspected the cases in their godown with Captain Goddard. They opened two cases. One case contained 36 full and four half-full bottles. The paper in which the bottles were wrapped adhered to the bottles and the labels were torn. On holding a bottle to the light they noticed it was full of sediment; several other bottles were in a similar condition. The two cases they opened were the first to hand. Other cases which they examined were in the same condition. He produced four cases in court. Going back to the 10th Oct. they required 150 cases of beer, and the plaintiffs agreed to let them have 100 exactly.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, the witness said he was a German. He spoke French and Ger-

man very well. When he conversed with Mr. Girault he spoke French. He had been in Hongkong one year and eight months. Mr. Girault sold by retail and wholesale. They did not sell more than a dozen bottles of beer at once. He was the sole assistant for the defendant. He himself had never bought from Radecker's before. Mr. Girault had done so since he had been in his employ. Mr. Girault bought some beer at \$11 a case. The beer was in good condition and the cases looked new. He did not know that these cases—which were nine in number—had been in the godown for three years. This beer was not for shipment, and therefore they were not particular about the cases. Mr. Girault's principal place of business was at Shanghai. They wanted the cases in question for shipment to Shanghai for some Chinese firm. During the last few months there had been a considerable demand for beer. Leung On, their head coolie, attended to the shipments. They frequently bought from local firms for shipment. The seller generally shipped the goods. If nothing was said about shipment when they gave an order they expected the seller to ship. In the absence of any arrangement the seller added the coolie hire on to the bill. The same class of beer was offered to them by Kwang Tai on the 16th ult. at \$7.50. He had no limit as to price. He wished to buy good beer, and he did not haggle about the price. He bought the beer in question because it was the only beer he could get. When he bought the beer nothing was said about coolie or boat hire, but the plaintiffs agreed to ship the goods. Mr. Schumaaker, and not Mr. Marten, said this. They had never before bought any goods from the plaintiffs which wanted to be shipped. If Leung On had not gone to Mr. Girault and complained about these cases they would have been shipped to Shanghai without any European seeing them. When returning from seeing the cases in the cargo boat on the 18th he met Mr. Schumaaker and they had a conversation. He did not tell Mr. Schumaaker that the 80 cases were good enough for shipment and that the remaining 20 were not. Mr. Schumaaker did not offer to repair the cases. He asked, could they not be repaired. He did not tell Mr. Schumaaker that the beer was good enough but that the cases were damaged. Subsequently they saw Mr. Girault, who said the cases were unfit for shipment and therefore he refused to accept them. He did not say anything about the quality of the beer. The cases remained in the cargo boat alongside the Praya one night, and the next morning they were put into their godown in Mason's Lane. The writ was taken out on the 22nd ult., and it was after then that Captain Goddard inspected the cases. He believed it was on the 19th that Leung On told him that it was Radecker's men who had put the cases on the cargo boat. He was blaming Leung On for taking the cases when they were in such a bad condition, and Leung On said he did not take them. He was not aware that it was a custom among merchants in Hongkong that when goods once left the godown no claim was allowed.

In reply to the Court the witness said the coolies who took the goods out of the godown had been paid by Mr. Girault because Leung On, their head coolie, engaged them.

Leung On, the defendant's head coolie, then gave evidence. He said he looked after sending out and taking in cargo. At 12 o'clock on the 18th October Mr. Girault sent for him and told him to go down to Radecker's godown at Wanchai and put them at once on board the Shanghai steamer. He engaged eight coolies and they all went down together. He told Radecker's godown keeper what he had come down for, and the cases were pointed out to him by the godown keeper. Some of them were in the centre of the godown and others were at the back in the dark. After examining the cases he told the godown keeper that the cases were so old that he could not take delivery. On the suggestion of the godown keeper seven cases were taken down for inspection. The witness wanted to put them down outside the godown door, but the godownkeeper said he could not do that, as the police would object. They were accordingly taken down to the Praya, where he inspected them. He told the godown keeper he could not accept the goods and ordered the coolies to stop work. He said he would go and

see his master and ask him what he would do—whether he would take them or not. He saw his master in his office about half-past twelve. He stayed at Girault's store until about half-past one. His master told him to go back to the godown and wait for him there. He went back to Wanchai and found that 73 cases had been put into the cargo boat. There were seven cases still on the Praya. He asked the godownkeeper why he had not waited for him, and he replied, "Oh, I put them all in." The godown keeper asked him to sign the paper produced. It was a delivery order. He also showed him another paper. He refused to sign the delivery order, upon which the godownkeeper said, "If you won't sign it, I'll get your master to sign it." They then separated. The godown keeper said he was going to see Mr. Girault.

Captain Goddard, Marine Surveyor, deposed to examining the beer in question in the defendant's godown in Mason Lane on the 26th October and finding them in an unsound and unmerchantable condition.

The hearing was further adjourned.

November 8th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

RADECKER V. GIRAULT.

The hearing of this case was resumed. The claim was for \$520, the price of 80 cases of Pilsener beer.

Mr. Bowley appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Brutton for the defence.

The evidence being completed,

Mr. Brutton summed up for the defence going through the evidence in the first instance, then addressing his Lordship with regard to the law on the point.

Mr. Bowley replied, and judgment was reserved.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 2nd November.

BEFORE MR. HALLIFAX.

GAMBLING.

The police are evidently determined to put a stop to the gambling that has of late become so pronounced a feature in native life, and this fact was evidenced by the appearance in court on the 2nd inst. of no less than thirty-nine of these worthies, in two batches of twenty-four and fifteen. The first batch was captured by Sergeant Kerr, who visited the Chinese quarters at Bicton on the 1st, and caught all of the accused red-handed. Two of the men were fined \$25 each or six weeks' imprisonment, and the remaining thirteen \$3 each or seven days' imprisonment. The fines were paid.

The second batch was collected by Inspector McNab, who on the 2nd raided a house at 29, Chinese Street and made twenty-four arrests. As in the first case, all were caught in the act. Their little game cost them \$3 each. The fines were paid.

ROW ON BOARD SHIP.

George Henry Marshall, second officer, and John Axtram, able seaman, of the American sailing ship *Topgallant*, were charged—first, with having been absent from the ship without leave, and second, returning on board in a drunken condition and behaving in a riotous manner, using obscene and abusive language. They pleaded guilty to the first count of the charge, but denied having been riotous. Marshall has already been convicted for assaulting the police.

The first officer of the *Topgallant* said both men returned to the ship on the 1st inst. in an intoxicated state. The captain asked their reasons for going ashore without permission, and ordered them forward. Axtram replied that he had as much right to be aft as the captain. Words followed, and on Axtram's assuming a threatening attitude, the captain lifted an iron belaying pin to defend himself. Axtram thereupon rushed at the captain, who dropped the belaying pin and closed with his assailant. He did not strike Axtram with the weapon. Witness and the carpenter separated them and took Axtram forward, but he was very violent, and they had great difficulty in preventing him

from again going aft to the captain. The second officer was quiet enough. He took no part in the quarrel, and caused trouble only when he was arrested.

Sergeant Langley gave evidence of the arrest. Accompanied by P.C. Taylor, he went to the dry dock at Aberdeen, and found Axtram there. The captain pointed him out as the man who had committed the assault, and they arrested him. He was very violent, and had to be handcuffed. Witness then went on board, and found P. C. Taylor struggling with Marshall. They got him on his feet, and both men latterly went quietly to the station.

P.C. Taylor corroborated.

The captain of the *Topgallant* gave evidence regarding the assault. His statement bore out that of the first officer. In the struggle Axtram seized hold of his coat and tore it. The coat was worth \$10.

Three seamen from the *Topgallant* were called for the defence. Their evidence, however, practically went to convict the accused, it being simply a corroboration of what the captain and first officer had said.

His worship, on the first charge, ordered the men to be put back on the ship; on the second charge, that of assault, his only reason for giving them the option of a fine was to afford them a chance of getting on board before the ship sailed. The sentence in Marshall's case would be \$50 or six weeks' imprisonment, and in Axtram's, \$25 or a month's imprisonment.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

A WEAKNESS FOR OPIUM.

Lung Wing Kai, who resides at 200 Queen's Road Central, has a weakness for opium. The other week he was fined \$500 for being in unlawful possession of prepared opium, and on the 2nd inst., on the information of a lukong, he was asked to explain a little matter of the finding of fourteen taels of the drug on his premises.

Lung Wing found the explanation rather difficult, and parted with \$250 as a consequence.

Mr. Gage prosecuted and Mr. Thomson defended.

THE WILMER STREET FATALITY.

An enquiry was held into the circumstances attending the deaths of the two women who were killed by the collapse of a cockloft in a tea-drying shop in Wilmer Street. Over twenty persons were employed in the place picking tea for export, when the cockloft, owing to the heavy weight bearing on it, gave way, burying the workpeople in the debris.

Dr. Thomson in his report said that on the 12th ult. he examined the bodies of two Chinese females at the mortuary, one that of Ching Sui, aged 48, and the other that of Ko Tai, a girl of about 13. In both cases death was caused by suffocation.

A finding was returned accordingly.

A GAMBLER'S SUDDEN END.

An enquiry was also held into the death of a Chinaman who expired from injuries sustained by a fall over the verandah of a house at 23 Cross Street, where the police were making a gambling raid on the 23rd ult. The man was sent to the hospital, where he died two days later.

The finding was that he died whilst escaping from the police. No blame attaches to anyone.

Saturday, 3rd November.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

THE BURGLARY AT WANCHAI.

The two Chinamen who were so smartly arrested by Sergeant Ritchie, No. 2 Police Station, Wanchai, in connection with the burglary from military premises there on the 12th ult., were brought up, and charged.

After formal evidence had been heard, the case was remanded until to-day.

BEFORE MR. HALLIFAX.

GERMAN SAILORS IN TROUBLE.

Two sailors of the *Kaiserin Augusta*, after a spell at sea, got ashore here on leave on Friday. They had a good time—that is, they got drunk—and wound up the day's enjoyment by "going for" their rickshaw coolies.

The first admitted the charge and was fined \$5, with an additional 50 cents compensation

for the coolie. The second denied the assault—in fact said he knew absolutely nothing of any row with rickshaw coolies. He and his comrade were looking at some shop-windows preparatory to making purchases, when suddenly a crowd of coolies collected and the police arriving shortly afterwards, they were both arrested.

The explanation was original, but he had to pay out \$5 just the same.

GERMAN CAVALRYMAN NEXT.

The German army was next represented. A cavalryman was charged with assaulting a Chinese unfortunate in a house in Ship Street.

He pleaded not guilty, but the evidence of the complainant secured his conviction.

His worship said the defendant had not even the excuse that he was drunk. The fine would be \$15.

All the fines were paid.

A TASTE FOR BOOKS.

John Booth was charged with having stolen books to the value of \$51.90 from the firm of Brewer & Company, by whom he was employed as an agent.

A representative of the firm stated that the defendant disappeared on 1st October, and as he did not turn up on the day following, the matter was reported to the police, who succeeded in arresting him.

Defendant, who pleaded guilty, said he had no intention of stealing the books. Through giving extensive credit on board ships, and so on, he had for some time past been earning nothing, and thinking to better himself, he applied for a situation at the dockyard, where he was told that he could start on Monday. His pay would be \$60 per month, and out of this sum he was willing to pay the complainants \$10 per month until the debt was cleared off.

This arrangement being approved of, defendant was discharged.

CHARGE AGAINST A WARDER.

Beves, the warder who is charged with neglecting his duties on the 2nd inst., and whose case we have already reported, was brought up and formally charged.

He pleaded not guilty, and a remand was made until to-day.

Monday, 5th November.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

FUSILIERS IN TROUBLE.

Private Ladwick, R. W. F., was charged with having committed an unprovoked assault on a coolie in Queen's Road Central on the 3rd inst. The coolie was walking in front of defendant, who went up and deliberately hit him a blow on the nose. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined \$5 or 14 days. The fine was paid.

Private Wilson, also of the Fusiliers, pleaded not guilty to a charge of assaulting a Chinese shopkeeper on the 4th inst. on the latter's premises at 362 Queen's Road Central.

Complainant's assistant said defendant came into the shop at about eight p.m. and asked for some silks. Witness, who was serving out needles to customers at the time, replied that he did not sell silks. Defendant then snatched up the needle-case, and extracting a packet, secreted it in his sleeve. Witness asked him to return the packet, but was met by a refusal. His master then came into the front shop, and on his demanding the return of the packet of needles, or payment for it, was struck by defendant.

The complainant stated that defendant refused to pay for the needles, nor would he return them. He seized the complainant by the collar of his blouse and struck him on the chest. Defendant was intoxicated.

His Worship said the assault was a very slight one. The soldiers, he continued, had come down from the north very flush of money, but they must really behave themselves. He would let the defendant go on this occasion.

AN OBSTREPEROUS SAILOR.

Henry Matthews, petty officer in the Royal Navy, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in Queen's Road Central and with refusing to pay the legal fare for a rickshaw hire. He pleaded not guilty.

P. C. 73 said he was on duty in Queen's Road Central about midnight on the 3rd inst. A rickshaw coolie came up and told him that defendant had refused to pay his fare. Witness

asked defendant if he had not paid the fare, and defendant replied that he had not, and would not. He also told witness to mind his own business, or he would knock him down. Defendant was drunk, and used very obscene language. Witness arrested him.

Inspector McNab said defendant was very violent in the charge room, and refused to be searched. The rickshaw coolie said he had received a bad ten cent piece from defendant, who refused to give him a good one.

John Wenscott and Albert Tippet, engine-room artificers, gave evidence for the defence. They both agreed in saying that Matthews paid the rickshaw coolie, and that he did not use obscene language to the constable. They, however, could say nothing regarding the incident in the charge room.

Defendant alleged that he gave the coolie a good coin. The ten cent piece produced in the charge room probably was not his. The officers in the charge room treated him very roughly, four of them knocking him down and holding him on the floor.

His Worship said it was clear that complainant had been disorderly, but as he was under the influence of drink at the time the sentence would be a lenient one—\$5 or 14 days' hard labour. The charge of refusing to pay his rickshaw hire had not been clearly proved, and would accordingly be dismissed.

CONSTABLE FINED FOR ASSAULT.

P.C. 48 Findlay was brought up on remand, charged with assaulting James Cuthbertson, a ship's cook in the Royal Navy, on Murray Pier, on the 2nd inst. He pleaded not guilty.

Complainant in evidence stated that at half-past ten on the night in question he was returning from Oliver's public house in a rickshaw. He had been to market, and had with him a basket containing two hundred eggs and two livers, for the men's breakfast next morning. When they reached the pier, the coolie lifted the basket out and put it on the pier wall. The defendant, whose back at first was towards complainant, turned round, and when he saw the basket he went over and deliberately tipped it into the water. Complainant demanded his reasons for the act, and said he wanted compensation. Defendant ordered him to go away, and complainant refused. The constable then arrested him on a charge of being disorderly, and took him to the police station. On the way he kept pushing and dragging complainant, in spite of the latter's assurance that he had no wish to resist. A police inspector witnessed the incident, and ordered the constable to leave go. Complainant had a parcel under his arm, which fell to the ground. He stooped to lift it, and the constable attempted to strike him, just shaving his nose. When they reached the station, complainant reported the assault.

Defendant, by a clever bit of cross-questioning, attempted to prove that complainant had been drinking from the time the market closed—eight o'clock—until shortly before his arrival at the pier. Complainant, however, satisfied his worship that he had spent the greater part of the time in walking the streets.

Defendant—When I asked who owned the basket, did you not say—"What's that to you, you Scotch—"?

Complainant—That is a deliberate lie.

Inspector M'Nab said he was on patrol duty in Praya Central on the night of the 2nd inst. He saw about half a dozen Service men on the Praya, a little to the west of Government Wharf. When he came up he noticed the constable holding complainant by the sleeve. He was pushing and shaking his prisoner very much—using him roughly, in fact. The complainant did not appear to be resisting, and witness told the constable to let him walk quietly.

His Worship—Was the defendant quite sober?

Witness—He appeared to be. Complainant was also sober.

Inspector Warnock, who took the charge, said that at 10.45 p.m. on the 2nd inst P. C. 48 Findlay brought complainant to the station and charged him with disorderly conduct. Witness, when asked what he had to say about it, denied the charge. Witness asked the constable to describe the disorderly conduct, which he did by saying that he had knocked a basket over the wharf, and that complainant had "got on" to him, and called him a Scotch—.

His Worship—Did he admit knocking the basket over?

Witness—Yes, your worship.

Inspector Warnock further stated that the complainant was sober and the defendant slightly under the influence of drink. Witness did not believe the charge of disorderly conduct, and refused to take it. He told complainant, if he had any countercharge to make, to go to the Captain Superintendent next morning. The constable was reported, and the Superintendent of Police decided to have him dealt with by the magistrate.

Defendant—Did the complainant before the Captain Superintendent say he had four hundred eggs in his basket?

Witness—No, two hundred.

Defendant—Did he not make a statement in the charge room that he had two hundred, then three hundred, then four hundred?

Witness—No, he said two hundred.

His Worship—When did the constable go on duty?

Witness—Six o'clock.

His Worship—He was sober then?

Witness—Perfectly sober.

This was all the evidence.

Defendant had nothing to say with regard to the assault except that he brought the complainant to the station honestly, as a constable. He could not help the charge made against him. Complainant called him a Scotch this and a Scotch that. He admitted he was a Scotchman, but he could not help that!

After an examination into the previous character of the defendant, the magistrate said the question before him was simply one of assault; there was no reference whatever to the basket incident. He was inclined to think that the defendant was under the influence of liquor at the time of the arrest, and had treated the complainant roughly. He was, sorry to find the charge proven, as he had a very high opinion of the policemen in the colony. The sentence would be \$10 fine or three weeks' hard labour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A private in the R.W.F. pleaded guilty to having been disorderly and damaging a rickshaw. He was allowed to go on paying \$2 compensation to the coolie.

Two sailors on the Russian transport *Cathar* were charged with fighting in the public street, and fined \$3 each, with the usual alternative. Fines paid.

An assistant steward on the *Salamis* said he was too drunk to remember anything when asked if he had been disorderly and refused to pay a rickshaw coolie his legal charge. Three dollars or 14 days, with 55 cents compensation to the coolie. The fine was paid.

A number of "drunks," all Europeans, were disposed of at \$2 each.

William Hill, fireman on the s. s. *Antillian* (transport No. 25), was convicted of cruelty to animals in that, whilst drunk, he plucked the feathers from live ducks and killed the birds by beating them against the ventilators on the *Antillian*. He was fined \$5 or 14 days.

Hugh Hunter, a trimmer on the same steamer, pleaded not guilty to assaulting a Chinese detective on board the *Antillian* on the 4th inst. He was convicted on evidence and fined \$10 or a month's imprisonment.

THE "PERSEVERANCE" PIRACY.

A Chinaman who was arrested by Sergeant Macdonald on suspicion of being concerned in the recent piracy on the launch *Perseverance* was brought up on remand charged with being in unlawful possession of articles of clothing, etc., supposed to have been taken from the launch.

The charge was not brought home, none of the witnesses being able to identify the articles. The accused, however, could not give a satisfactory explanation regarding them, and he was fined \$100 or three months' hard labour.

STEALING POTATOES.

Kwok Fui, master of a junk, was charged with having on the 3rd November, in the harbour at Victoria, stolen 160 lbs. of potatoes, valued at \$8, the property of Castle Brothers, Wolff and Sons.

William Webb Wilson said on Saturday the 3rd inst., at two o'clock, defendant was found with 160 lbs. of potatoes in his junk, which was lying alongside the *Long Sang*. Defendant was engaged by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to tranship cargo to the *Long Sang*.

A quantity of the potatoes was found in the raised forepart of the defendant's junk, and the remainder in the stern hold. They were covered up. The potatoes were part of cargo being transhipped from the *City of Rio* to the *Long Sang*.

Chinese P.C. 316 gave evidence of the arrest and of the potatoes having been found covered up.

Defendant pleaded that the boxes had been broken in transhipment, and the potatoes dropped into the junk.

His Worship failed to see how one part of the stolen potatoes found its way into the forward part of the junk and the remainder into the stern hold, and passed sentence of three weeks' hard labour.

THE ROBBERY FROM MILITARY PREMISES.

The two Chinamen arrested in connection with the robbery from military premises at Wanchai on the 12th ult. were again brought up and committed for trial to the next Criminal Sessions.

Tuesday, 6th November.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND.

BURGLARY IN AN ENGINEERING SHOP.

Four youthful Chinamen, all boilermakers, were brought up on a charge of burgling the premises of Ngai Sun and Company, engineers, Queen's Road East.

District watchman No. 10 stated that about half past one on Tuesday morning he saw three of the defendants enter the premises of the above mentioned company, leaving the fourth outside on guard. Witness immediately requisitioned the services of two comrades, and proceeded to the scene. The fourth man at once raised the alarm, and bolted. The men inside tried to escape, but were caught in Queen's Road by witness and the other watchmen and conveyed to the police station.

Sergeant Ritchie deposed that on being informed of the case he instituted enquiries regarding the fourth man, and found that he resided at Amoy, where he was arrested by witness a few hours after the occurrence. The only article stolen was a pinion wheel.

His Worship passed sentence of three weeks' hard labour on the three elder men, and on the youngest, two weeks' hard labour and twelve strokes.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.

A coolie appeared in the witness box with his ankle bandaged and said he had been bitten by a ferocious dog.

The dog's owner—a European—said the animal was not ferocious, although he believed it had bitten the complainant. He had offered the man \$5 compensation to avoid trouble, but he refused to accept it.

His Worship—Are you still willing to give him \$5?

Defendant—Yes, sir.

His Worship—Well, take him outside and settle it.

THE TRIAD SOCIETY.

Cheung On and Wung On were charged with being members of the Triad Society. They were arrested at midnight on Monday, when the police found in their possession a number of documents relating to the Society.

The case was adjourned for a week to permit of the translation of the documents.

GAMBLING CASE.

Ngai Cheung, quilt maker, and Tsang Nam, fireman, furnished still further proof—if proof were needed—of the activity of the police in the suppression of gambling. They were charged with unlawfully keeping a gaming house in an unnumbered shed at Tai Hang village on the 5th inst.

Chinese P.S. 154 states that on Monday, at 8.15 p.m., he went to Lai Hang, and entering the shed already mentioned, found between ten and twenty men round a table, on which were cards and money. All were gambling. He noticed the first defendant dealing out twenty-five cards in three lots. The police at this juncture entered, and arrested the two defendants, the others running away.

Inspector Ford gave evidence regarding the raiding of the house, and identified the prisoners.

Defendants pleaded not guilty, asserting that they were merely watching the game.

First defendant was fined \$25 or a month's imprisonment, and the second \$15 or three weeks.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

A Scotchman named Daniel McGinnis, able seaman on the sailing ship *Dundee*, was fined \$3 or 14 days for having been drunk and disorderly on Praya Central on the 5th inst.

Herman Roomstorff, a German, and Gustav Balm, a Swede, were also charged with disorderly conduct whilst drunk. A similar penalty was inflicted.

Daniel Heywood, a Massachusetts man, was so drunk on Monday that the police had to look after him—a service that cost him \$5, or the usual alternative.

STEALING RICE.

Ho Min, a boatwoman, was charged—first, with being in unlawful possession of twenty-five bags of rice, valued of \$25, in Victoria Harbour on the 6th inst. and secondly with unlawfully plying her boat without a license on the same date.

Chinese P. C. 424 gave evidence regarding the finding of the rice and also concerning the second charge, after which His Worship passed sentence of \$25 or a month's hard labour on the first charge, and \$3 or seven days hard labour on the second.

WATCH-SNATCHING AT WEST POINT.

A Chinaman belonging to the loafing class was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for watch-snatching at West Point. The owner of the watch was standing still star-gazing when he felt a hand beneath his coat and his watch was snatched, his chain being broken. He seized the thief and handed him over to the police.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PRISON WARDER.

The charge against Prison Warder Beves for leaving his employment, as was alleged, contrary to the rules governing gaol subordinates, was further adjourned till Thursday, the accused being allowed out on bail. Mr. Wilkinson defended.

Wednesday, 7th November.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

STEALING SUGAR.

Two Chinese, one a sampan owner and the other a marine hawker, were brought up on remand charged with the unlawful possession of 27 bags of sugar, weighing about eleven cwt., and valued at \$60.

P. C. 26 Boulger said he was patrolling at the harbour on Tuesday morning, when he noticed a boat that appeared to be very heavily laden. He boarded it, and found there the 27 bags of sugar, made up in flour sacks. The sampan people could not give a satisfactory explanation regarding the sugar, and witness thereupon arrested them.

Sergeant Gourlay stated that he instituted enquiries, and found that the *Chunsang* had been discharging the particular kind of sugar found in the defendants' possession. The steamer people, however, could not identify the sugar, as it had been changed from their baskets into flour bags. The defendants had stated that they received the sugar from the Shek Loon pass boat, but from his enquiries witness found that no pass boat from Shek Loon had been in the harbour.

His Worship, in finding the charge proved, said these cases of larceny were becoming altogether too common in the colony. The defendants had been guilty of a very serious offence, and the sentence would be a fine of \$100 each, or, in default, two months' hard labour.

STEALING A DOLLAR.

Ng Chin was drinking congee yesterday morning, and was about to pay for the drink, when Wong Lo, a coolie of 16, knocked the money—a silver dollar—out of his hand, and picking it up, bolted. Complainant ran after him, shouting at him to stop, but Wong Lo ignored the request and only stopped when a constable caught him.

Private watchman No. 3 said he saw defendant knock the money out of complainant's hand, and bolt with it. Witness pursued and arrested the thief, and found the money in his hand.

Defendant ingeniously pleaded that he simply picked the money off the ground and handed it to the complainant, who had him arrested for theft.

The excuse availed him nothing and he was sentenced to receive twelve strokes with the birch and to undergo 48 hours' detention in gaol.

THEFT FROM A DOCKYARD.

Wong Hong pleaded not guilty to stealing one spanner, value \$15, the property of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, on the 6th inst., at Hung Hom.

David Reid, head watchman, said at twelve noon on the 6th he saw the defendant coming by the office, and thinking his actions suspicious, witness searched him and found the spanner hidden under his coat.

Defendant, who said he borrowed the spanner from another man, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

WOMAN ARRESTS A THIEF.

Chen Kwok, 14, and Lam Yu, 17, found they had tackled more than their match when they attempted to get the better of Tang Luk Ngan, a seamstress. They were charged with stealing a jacket, value \$2.50, on the 6th inst., from the complainant.

Tang Luk Ngan deposed that on Tuesday at 10 a.m. the defendants came with a jacket and asked her to sew it. Complainant put down the jacket she was working at to do as the accused had requested, when the second defendant snatched the article and handed it to his companion, who made off. Witness caught the second defendant and held on to him until he was taken charge of by the police. First defendant was arrested shortly afterwards.

The second defendant received one month's hard labour, and his companion 14 days' hard labour and twelve strokes.

SUSPECTED TRIAD MAN AND ROBBER.

Lui Ng was charged with the crime of robbery within the jurisdiction of China. He pleaded not guilty, and the case was formally remanded until 14th November.

There was a second charge against the defendant—that of being a member of an unlawful society—namely, the Triad Society—on the 30th ult. at Tai Hang. He pleaded not guilty to this charge also, and was remanded for a week, bail of \$1,000 being allowed.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Tsang Yun San, for the unlawful possession of seven pieces of clothing at Tokowawa, on the 7th inst., regarding which he could give no satisfactory explanation, was sent to prison for 14 days.

Chan Yan, a boatman, got the option of paying a fine of \$5 or going to prison for 14 days, for having in his possession a quantity of coal reasonably supposed to have been stolen.

Thursday, 8th November.

BEFORE MR. HALLIFAX.

USING A KNIFE.

Gabriel Gomez and Defin Ajeda, able seaman on the Chilean man-of-war *General Baquedano*, were charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 7th inst.

Chinese Constable 296 said that at noon on Wednesday he was on duty in Queen's Road Central. Hearing a disturbance in the direction of Ship Street, he went there and found a large crowd collected. In the centre the two defendants were fighting with other men. The first defendant was brandishing a knife. Witness arrested him, and was immediately set up on by the second defendant, who tried to rescue his companion. In this he probably would have succeeded but for the assistance of two Europeans. Both defendants were finally secured and taken to the station.

John Law, an overseer in the Public Works Department, said the knife produced in Court—a murderous looking weapon—was the one that the first defendant was brandishing. Witness told him to drop it, but instead of doing so he rushed with it at witness, who hit out, catching the man on the jaw and dropping him. Another European helped witness and the lukong. Defendant number two tried to effect a rescue, and was also taken into custody.

The second European said the knife produced in court was not the one flourished by the first defendant. When the last witness struck him, the knife fell from the first defendant's hand,

whereupon he drew another knife—the one produced in court—and tried to use it. The first knife was picked up by one of the defendant's friends. Witness told him to drop the weapon, and he put it under his belt. There was a general melee.

The first defendant said the knife shown him was not his. It was put in his pocket by someone. The second accused admitted trying to rescue his companion.

His Worship fined the first defendant \$10 or one month's hard labour, and the second \$5 or 14 day's hard labour. The fines were paid.

MORE CHILIANS IN TROUBLE.

Two other sailors from the same ship engaged rickshaws on Wednesday evening, and after keeping the vehicles for hours and driving pretty nearly all over the place, refused to pay. At least, so the two rickshaw coolies averred.

The first complainant said his man engaged the rickshaw at seven p.m. and kept it until eleven p.m., when he magnanimously offered the complainant 30 cents. This the latter very naturally refused to accept, demanding more, and when the defendant refused to comply, complainant had him arrested.

The second coolie had a similar tale of woe, with the substantial difference, however, that his man had no money at all to pay for his four hours' ride. The 30 cents, offered to the first complainant by the first defendant was intended as payment for both hires.

Both defendants contended that they had the rickshaws for half an hour only, for which period the first defendant offered his coolie 30 cents, as payment for the two hires. On the coolie's rejecting this sum, the defendant added 10 cents, and this offer being also rejected, the defendants refused to pay anything, preferring to go to the police station.

His Worship sided with the coolies, and ordered the defendants to pay them 50 cents. compensation each.

PEAK GAMBLERS.

Still they came. Lance-Sergeant Kerr rented a house at the Peak at about eleven o'clock on Wednesday evening, arrested nine gamblers. As in previous similar cases, the worthies were caught with evidences of their guilt on all sides, in the shape of dice, cards, stakes, etc.

All the accused pleaded guilty. The first man—to whose charge was laid the additional offence of keeping the house for purposes of gambling—was fined \$25, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, and the others \$3 each, or 10 days in gaol.

REFUSING TO BE DISMISSED.

Chan Fat, a grown man, yesterday received orders from his father to dismiss Chan Po, a little fellow of 13. Chan Po absolutely refused to be discharged, and assaulted Chan Fat.

The complainant stated that the defendant was his father's cook. On Wednesday he called him from the kitchen and told him his services were dispensed with. The defendant refused to go, and the complainant put his hand on the defendant's arm to show him to the door, when the latter cut him twice on the eye with a knife he fetched from the kitchen.

Complainant's father said he heard a noise in the kitchen, and on going there found the complainant and the defendant fighting. His son was struck with something thrown by the defendant, and wounded on the eye. Both parties had all along been rather troublesome.

Defendant pleaded that the complainant pushed him about when he told him to go. Defendant, in self-defence, threw a bowl at the complainant, who, in evading the missile, struck his head against a frame and cut it.

Defendant was sentenced to receive six strokes with the birch and to undergo twenty-four hours' detention in gaol.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A WARDER.

R. M. Bevis, a warder in Victoria Gaol, was brought up on remand charged with neglecting his duties on the 2nd inst.

Evidence was heard from Chief Warder Eagan, and the case was again remanded until the 9th.

For the convenience of the foreign residents of Tientsin, it is reported that the N. Y. K. steamers on the North China line will call at Tongku as formerly. The new arrangement was to be first carried into practice by the *Genkai-maru*, which was expected to leave Nagasaki on the 2nd inst. for North China.

ALICE MEMORIAL AND NETHERSOLE HOSPITALS.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Sir T. Jackson	25
Yuet Fat Hong	25
Chuen On Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.	25
Man On Marine	25
Shing Wo Co.	20
J. H. S. L.	10
Tsui Chan	10
Tung On Fire	10
Mak Lai Tang	10
Ng Yuen Hing	10
Tsui Tak Loong	10
Fook Loong	5
Tin Yuen	5
Yee Yuen	5
Yee On	5
Tai Chuen	5
Kwong Fung	5
Wing Cheong	5
Wing Cheong See	5
Hap Wo Chad	5
Wing Tung Hing	5
Kwang Lee Yuen	5
Po Sang Cheong	5
Po Loong	5
Kwong Cheong Loong	5
Jung Shing Loong	5
Sui Sang Loong	5
Chan Shek Chao	5
Ui Loong	5
On Fat Wing	5
Shin Loong	5
Him Yuen	5
Wo Hing Tai	5
Chui Loong Tai	5
Compradore, Gilman & Co.	5
Han Fung Hong	5
Hang Kee Hong	5
Kat Cheong Hing	5
Kin Fat Hong	5
Kung Wo Hong	5
Ming Kee	5
Shing On Hong	5
Tung Hing Loong	5
Yuen Shing Hong	5
Kwang Tung Yuen	5
Kwang Wa Yuen	5
Kwan Wo Luang	5
Sums under \$5	154

\$514

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. H.M.S. "ARGONAUT."

On the 3rd inst., at Happy Valley, the Hong Kong Football Club met a team from H.M.S. *Argonaut*. There was a fairly good gathering of spectators. The teams were:—

H. K. F. C.:—J. M. McMurtrie, goal; H. W. Looker and W. H. Russell, backs; W. W. Clark, A. M. Beattie, and J. G. Smith, half-backs; J. E. Lee, E. J. C. Anderson, T. Yule, S. L. Jenkins, and W. Rutherford, forwards.

H. M. S. *Argonaut*:—Robinson, goal; Morrison and Ernley, backs; Jarman, Hodge, and Rickaly, half-backs; Callaghan, Stevens, Paton, Phillips and Lindsay, forwards.

Referee—Mr. W. H. Howard.

The *Argonauts* kicked off, and Callaghan securing the ball, piloted it well inside the home team's defences. Bad judgment, however, lost the *Argonauts* a likely opening, Callaghan sending the leather too far to "starboard." Lee got the ball when it was kicked out, and it now looked as though first point was to fall to the home team. He carried it well away, dribbling well and passed to Yule. The latter was "crowded," however, and a fate similar to Callaghan's befel Yule's ball—a bye. Callaghan, who appeared to be in capital form, again got on to the leather, from a foul kick from touch-line and shot splendidly. Looker tried to save, but kicked into his own goal, and Stevens, on the alert, sent the ball into the net and secured first goal for the navy men. The ball was centred and passed to Lee. A capital exhibition of combined play between the home team's forwards was now given. Lee passed to Anderson, and sprinting well up the field, had a return pass

from Anderson. A long shot gave Rutherford, on the left wing, an opening, and he headed through, thus equalising the score. Half-time was sounded shortly afterwards.

On the resumption of play, both teams appeared determined on securing the winning point. Kicking on both sides was rather wild, however, and byes were frequent. Looker's play was very consistent and he stopped two tries in rapid succession. The sailors, however, were not to be denied. Passing capitally, their forwards outwitted Looker and Russell, and Phillips added a second goal to their score—a result that was received with vociferous cheering and cap throwing by the "tars" watching the game. The home eleven tried pluckily to equalise, but the sailors were the better stayers, and the game ended in a win for them by two goals to one.

The only regrettable feature of a very enjoyable game was the fact that Mr. Rutherford had to be carried off the field. He was accidentally kicked in the back, we believe, during the first half. After a short rest he resumed his place, but towards the close the pain of the hurt became so acute that he was forced to give it up, and was taken to the hospital. Mr. Rutherford is now on his way to recovery, we are glad to hear.

H.K.F.C. V. R.W.F.

At Happy Valley on Monday afternoon, the Hongkong Club met a team from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The elevens were:—

H.K.F.C.:—Goal—Graham; backs—Russell (left) and Looker (right); half-backs—Jenkins (right), Kew (centre), and Henderson (left); forwards—Yule and Noble (right wing); Booth and Wild (left wing).

Fusiliers:—Goal—Travers; backs—Roberts (right) and Ryan (left); half-backs—Mealor (right), Clark (centre), and Drummer Matthews (left); forwards—Jiles and Dawson (left wing); Matthews (centre); Hainsbury and Gregory (right wing).

The club won the toss and kicked off. An exhibition of head work followed, the ball being kept well in mid-field. The ground men were the first to break away, and secured a corner, from which nothing resulted. The Fusiliers caught the leather from the goal kick, and a piece of give-and-take work ensued. Two shies followed in rapid succession—one for each team. From their throw in the Fusiliers had a good try for goal. Matthews bringing his man well inside the club's defences. A tussle at goal followed, but Gregory failed to support, and the ball was again centred. Booth captured it, and dribbling well down, passed over to Noble, who secured a very soft goal. Travers not seeming to realise that his charge stood in real danger. The Fusiliers now plucked up, Jiles and Dawson putting in some splendid shots that kept Looker and Russell on the hop. The club men quickly broke away, however, and a long shot by Jenkins put Travers on the watch. He caught the ball, but it slipped through his fingers and dropped to the ground. Had the home team's forwards been any way near, a second goal must inevitably have followed, but they were not, and thus a splendid chance was lost. The ball was sent out and taken charge of by Jiles, who, splendidly supported by Dawson and the other forwards, shot for goal. Looker and Russell saved, however, and a corner was claimed by the Fusiliers, which resulted in a dead ball. The leather was fielded, and Booth and Wild broke well away, but only got a bye for their trouble. A rather tame bit of play followed, the ball being headed from one man to another in the centre of the field, and looking as though it were going to stop there. Jiles and Dawson, without question the two best men the Fusiliers had in the field, intent on business, put a stop to this manoeuvring, and the former sent in a low, swift ball that Graham stopped beautifully. Dawson again caught the ball, and passed it over to Jiles, who, evading Looker and Russell, sent the ball into the net and equalised for the Fusiliers. Just before half-time Kew received a hurt and had to retire. The score stood equal when the half-time whistle was sounded.

The ground men, who from the beginning had played one man short, faced the Fusiliers in the second half minus two men, Kew's hurt preventing him from taking his place in the field. Giles immediately assumed the

aggressive, and sprinted for Graham's charge. He shot, but was crowded, and the ball went harmlessly past. A break-away on Noble's part resulted similarly, the ball in this case going over the bar. Graham kicked out, and presently had another visit from the Fusiliers' forwards, who were pressing strongly. A tussle ensued at goal, and matters were looking rather blue for the home team when Looker captured and sent the leather well away. Yule and Noble, carrying the ball between them, shifted the scene of operations to the other end of the field. Ryan stopped them, however, and centred. The ball, after a brief struggle in midfield, was again secured by the ground eleven, Noble taking possession and sending a long shot in to Travers, who saved neatly. The Fusiliers' forwards now had a look-in, and appeared like scoring. The ground men saved, however, at the expense of a corner, which came to nothing. The game ended soon afterwards without either team having added anything to their respective score.

Result—a draw, one goal each.

2ND XI. H.K.F.C. V. OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

This match was played at Happy Valley on Wednesday afternoon, and resulted in a win for the Navy. The home team was two short. The teams were:—

Officers of the Navy:—Goal—Mason; backs—Grieve and Mulleneux; half-backs—Fellowes, Brown, and Elliot; forwards—Brown, Hazel, Shuttle, Carpenter, and Lindsay.

H.K.F.C.:—Goal—Low; backs—Graham; half-backs—Smith, Grant, and Stevens; forwards—Brett, Wild, Yule, and Brown (R.E.)

Shuttle kicked off for the officers at 4.30, and the ball was sent over to Carpenter, who centred. From a pass Brown got possession, and shooting well, scored first goal for the home team half a minute after the start. The ball was again fielded, and the officers' centre forward had another good try for goal, but luck was against him. The ball, however, was kept in the club's part of the field, and three byes in succession were recorded for the visitors before Yule managed to get the leather away. He carried it well past mid-field, and passed to Brown, who returned. Grieve stopped splendidly, however. A foul against the home eleven gave the naval men an opening. Their forwards combined splendidly, and Brown sent in a long shot that Low fisted out. The ball could not be got away, however, and things were looking gloomy for Low's men, when Hazel settled the question by sending the ball past. The result of the combination was merely delayed, however, not averted. The ground forwards exerted themselves pluckily, but the sailors had made up their minds to score, and score they did, Carpenter sending in the equaliser. The ball might have been saved, but Low's movements were hampered somewhat. Half-time failed to see any further points gained by either side, the score still standing at one goal each.

The second half of the game was conspicuous for the number of goals scored, the officers accounting for an additional three and the home eleven adding two to their account. As at the commencement, the sailors were the first to get the ball home, Lindsay, soon after the kick-off, succeeding in evading Low. Profiting by a foul against the officers—given on the ground that Hazel was off-side—Yule and Brown, ably supported on the wing by Brett and Wild, vigorously attacked Mason's charge. The latter, however, was prepared, and returned the leather. Throughout the game the consistent play of both custodians alone kept the number of goals from rising, the forwards of the respective teams being alike vigorous in attack, and undoubtedly meriting points. When the fact that the club eleven had nine men only in the field is taken into consideration, the result—4 goals to 3 in favour of the Navy—is no discredit to them, and with their full strength they would, judging by play, undoubtedly have won. For the visitors, Carpenter was responsible for two out of the total of four goals, and Shuttle and Lindsay for one each. Brown, whose form throughout was excellent, accounted for all three of the club's points.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB V. LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.

This match, played on the 3rd instant, led to another close finish. It was not so much with the L. R. C. as with the clock that the H.K.C.C. had to fight. On the good wickets of this season, any delay in starting will generally jeopardise the result, and Saturday's game illustrated this. In semi-darkness and by calling men to sacrifice personal considerations for the benefit of their side, the match was won just on time for the H.K.C.C. by 4 wickets. A punctual start at 11 o'clock does not give more than 5½ hours for cricket, and if the out side has to go in against 250 runs, there is only just time to score the necessary number of runs, even though a forcing game is played right through an eleven. Our plea therefore is for punctuality at all costs. Hill and Strong opened well for the L. R. C. against Smith and Woodgates and looked set for a long stay till Tregear at mid-on and mid-off dismissed them both by excellent one-handed catches. The naval man in particular played a good innings. At 63, Noble joined Anderson, who had played himself well in; the two adopted totally different methods, Anderson being correct almost to a fault and Noble original almost to distraction. This is the second occasion on which the H.K.S.B. man has helped his side out by playing a slashing game. Is not there any one else in that institution to come and do likewise? (Loss on 100 runs were added to the score whilst these two were together, Noble being caught by the wicket-keeper off a skier designed to travel to square leg and retiring for a well hit 52, enjoyed by the Pavilion as much as by himself. Anderson stayed on for another 30 runs, when he was yorked by Woodgates for a stylish 73, upon which our congratulation will fall flat after the congratulations which he probably received or, if he did not, ought to have received, from the ladies on the ground. Hay was not robust enough in his methods to please Smith, who entrapped him into running out to a early underhand which trickled into his wicket. That was practically the end of the innings which closed for 198. The most successful bowler was Smith with 5 for 49. Considering the bowling at its disposal, the H. K. C. C. did well to oust the ladies' champions for anything under 200. With just two hours in which to make 199 runs, Maitland and Wall started for the H. K. C. C. and from the outset were hard at it, not only making plenty of boundaries but running between wickets in admirable fashion. At 97 Wall left for a bold 46, which was made at some risk but with an eye to winning the game. A lull occurred when Ainslie went in and the clock was gaining, although Maitland availed himself of all his chances and saw another 27 added ere he had to go, after making a powerfully hit 66, marred by a chance in the long field. Thanks to his and Wall's innings, the prospect of victory became reasonable. Subsequently orders to hit were given. Dyson sacrificed himself to this policy, so did Ward. When Lumb joined Ainslie he got a good deal of the bowling and operated on it with much vigour, knocking up a most useful 22 in a few minutes and leaving at 193, Ainslie having been run out at 196 in snatching runs. He played a capital innings of 37, not quite Thorntonian, but of immense service all the same. With the game a tie, Woodgates hit up a "thing" which should have been caught, but for which somehow or other 3 runs were obtained. This winning hit secured for the Club its second victory this season. Can't we make it a record season by going through without a defeat? Strong bowled well and was noticeable along with Noble, Bird and Hay in the field.

To-day's match is between a Club team and the R.W.F. Forward matches are H. K. C. C. v. Garrison on 16th and 17th November, and H.K.C.C. v. Football Club on 24th November. Thereafter as may be arranged.

The thanks of the Club are due to Col. Taversham and the Officers of the 3rd Madras L. I. for allowing their band to play during the afternoon; their music was much appreciated.

We have already given the score and analysis, but we repeat them for our readers' convenience:—

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.				
Lt. Strong, R.M.L.I., c Tregear, b Ainslie	31			
Lieut. Hill, R.W.F., c Tregear, b Smith	12			
Lieut. Higgon, R.W.F., b Ainslie	4			
R. D. Anderson, b Woodgates	73			
Capt. Langhorne, R.A., l.b.w., b Smith	5			
Major Dorehill, R.A., b Smith	0			
J. F. Noble, c Wall, b Tregear	52			
C. H. P. Hay, b Smith	1			
H. W. Bird, not out	3			
Lieut. Gwyther, R.W.F., b Smith	0			
Lieut. Commr. Wilkin, R.N. c Dyson, b Ainslie	0			
Byes	4			
Total	198			
HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.				
Capt. Wall, I.M.S., b Higgon	46			
F. Maitland, c Higgon, b Strong	66			
Capt. Ainslie, 3 M.L.I., run out	37			
Maj. Dyson, A.P.D., c Dorehill, b Strong	13			
Lieut. Lumb, 3 M.L.I., c Hay, b Strong	22			
T. Sercombe Smith, not out	0			
A. G. Ward, b Strong	0			
J. A. Woodgates, not out	3			
Byes 11, leg-byes 3	14			
Total (6 wickets)	201			
Lieut. Tregear, Capt. Knatchbull, and G. A. Woodcock did not bat.				
BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
L. R. C.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sercombe Smith	23	8	49	5
Woodgates	12	2	65	1
Ainslie	17.1	4	45	3
Tregear	7	0	35	1
H. K. C. C.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Langhorne	10	1	50	0
Strong	16	6	46	4
Dorehill	12	0	60	0
Higgon	12	4	31	1
H.M.S. "TAMAR" V. H.M.S. "ASTREA."				
Played at the Happy Valley on Saturday last. Scores:—				
H.M.S. "TAMAR."				
Rev. Good, R.N., b Gower	5			
Mr. Shettle, R.N., c and b Gower	36			
Mr. Motton, R.N., c and b Carpenter	13			
H. Beer, c Hall, b Gower	0			
C. Hill, l.b.w., b Gower	11			
Mr. Presley, R.M.L.I., b Barr	5			
J. Pallescutt, b Barr	4			
P. Woods, b Gower	2			
J. Harris, c Kirwan, b Gower	2			
J. de la Motte, c and b Barr	3			
A. Henwood, not out	0			
Extras	4			
Total	85			
H.M.S. "ASTREA."				
Knott, c Pollescutt, b Hill	2			
Gower, c Harris, b Hill	0			
Carpenter, l.b.w., b Barr	25			
Philbrick, c Barr, b Shettle	15			
Barr, c and b Beer	1			
Hall, b Beer	6			
Gilmour, c Hill, b Shettle	0			
Kirwan, not out	7			
Jack, b Shettle	5			
Brown, b Beer	3			
Bay, c Good, b Beer	0			
Extras	5			
Total	69			
BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
INNINGS OF H.M.S. "ASTREA."				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill	6	0	25	2
de la Motte	1	0	6	0
Shettle	10	2	23	2
Beer	5.3	1	15	5
The analysis of the other innings is not to hand.				
PARSEE C.C.				
On Sunday, the 4th inst., a scratch match was played at the Parsee Cricket Club ground, Happy Valley, between the Captain's (J. M. Master) and Secretary's (B. R. Mehta) teams. Score:—				
CAPTAIN'S TEAM.				
B. D. Vatcha, c Mehta, b Avasia	8			
J. M. Master, b Avasia	5			
D. M. Mistry, c Tata, b Patel	5			
H. D. Chinoy, not out	7			
F. P. Shroff, b Patel	4			
H. K. Erance, b Mowdaval	3			
R. B. Moonshi, b Tata	0			
H. C. Gotla, c Mehta, b Avasia	0			
M. J. Vasanias, b Patel	0			
M. J. Patel, c Chinoy, b Patel	0			
Extras	9			
Total	41			
SECRETARY'S TEAM.				
A. B. Avasia, b Vatcha	18			
E. B. Cooper, not out	16			
B. D. Tata, c Gotla, b Master	7			
N. S. Patel, b Master	0			

B. K. Mehta				
F. D. Setna				
C. B. Mowdaval	did not bat			
N. F. Mithaivala				
K. F. Talati				
Extras	11			
Total	52			
H.M.S. "TAMAR" V. 25TH CO. R.A.				
Played at Happy Valley on Thursday, and won by H.M.S. Tamar. Score:—				
H.M.S. "TAMAR."				
Lieut. Strong, R.M.L.I., b Letten	63			
R. Adams, c Maynard, b Smith	8			
H. Beer, b Letten	2			
Mr. Coleridge, R.N., b Letten	15			
Lieut. Besty, R.N., not out	37			
F. Gilbert, b Parsons	5			
Mr. Shettle, R.N., b Parsons	0			
Mr. Presley, R.M.L.I., c Letten, b Parsons	7			
F. Hards, b Letten	0			
P. Woods, run out	4			
F. Page, c and b Letten	0			
Extras	22			
Total	163			
25TH CO. R. ARTILLERY.				
Ietten, b Strong	0			
Maynard, c Besty, b Woods	0			
Lloyd, b Woods	6			
Lieut. Lewis, b Woods	14			
Smith, c Besty, b Strong	8			
Parsons, b Strong	5			
Keeper, run out	4			
Gurney, b Strong	0			
Croft, c Besty, b Strong	10			
Drury, c Shettle, b Besty	7			
Extras	7			
Total	61			
THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.				
CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR NOVEMBER.				
The following were the returns handed in Captain's Cup.				
Mr. R. L. Richardson	99	18	81	lie.
Mr. H. W. Robertson	93	12	81	
Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie	83	0	83	
Capt. C. C. Renton	95	11	84	
Mr. G. Stewart	89	4	85	
Mr. C. Palmer	95	9	86	
Mr. E. P. Mackay	96	9	87	
Capt. Langhorne	106	16	90	
(16 entries.)				
POOL.				
Mr. R. L. Richardson	99	18	81	
Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie	83	0	83	
Mr. T. S. Forrest	83	0	83	
Mr. G. Stewart	89	4	85	
Mr. E. P. Mackay	96	9	87	
(17 entries.)				
THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.				
Some good scores were made by the Interport team in practice on Saturday last on spite of a failing light at the 600 yards range. The score for the team being 938 an average of 93.8 per man. A friendly match was arranged on the ground. The five Volunteer members against the Rest, which resulted in a win for the Volunteers by 2 points.				
	200	500	600	Total.
Ar-Sergt. Blair, G.O.D.	32	34	35	101
Sergt.-Mjr. Wallace R.E.	34	33	33	100
Mr. J. Pidgeon	32	34	32	98
Mr. J. Marshall	31	32	33	96
Mr. J. Cramer, R.N.	32	32	32	96
Mr. G. P. Lammert	31	33	29	93
Mr. W. Stewart	31	34	28	93
Mr. D. Baldwin	31	29	30	90
Inspr. McLennan	32	32	26	90
Capt. Carlyle, G.O.D.	28	31	22	81
RESERVES.				
Mr. A. Watson	31	32	33	96
Mr. W. Stackwood	32	32	30	94
Mr. A. Mackenzie	31	34	23	88
The following are the scores made in practice for the Interport on the 8th inst. Scores:—				
	200	500	600	Total.
Capt. Carlyle	32	35	33	100
Corpl. Hills, R.E.	34	32	32	98
Mr. Stewart	30	32	34	96
St.-Mjr. Wallace, R.E.	31	34	31	96
Mr. Watson	33	31	31	95

	200	500	600	Total.
Mr. Baldwin	32	33	30	95
Mr. Mackenzie	31	32	31	94
Mr. McLennan	31	33	30	94
Mr. Cramer, R.N.	31	32	27	90
Mr. Stackwood	31	29	29	89
Mr. Lammert	31	33	24	88
SHANGHAI AUTUMN MEETING.				
SECOND DAY.				
Friday, 2nd November.				
The following are the results of yesterday's races:—				
1.—THE NORTHERN CUP.—Three-quarters of a mile. Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.				
Mr. Detring's Set	1			
Mr. G. H. Potts's Desert King	2			
Mr. Oswald's Royston	3			
Time 1.32 3/5				
2.—The SHANGHAI ST LEGER. One mile and three-quarters. A Sweepstake of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 350 added. First pony to receive 75 per cent., second pony to receive 15 per cent., and third pony to receive 10 per cent. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to 1st January, 1900. Weight, 10st. 7lbs. Ponies over 14 hands to carry 3lbs. extra for every inch over. Winners of a race, 5lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra.				
Mr. Ring's Amphion	1			
Mr. J. H. Lewis's Bulbul	2			
Mr. Ganwal's Scorer	3			
Time 3.58 3/5				
3.—The CHINA CUP. One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Ponies that have not been in Shanghai or purchased by a Foreigner prior to 1st August last allowed 5lbs. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, 5lbs. extra. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.				
Mr. John Peel's Baluchi	1			
Mr. C. H. Ross's Ben Loyal	2			
Mr. Maxston's Pirate	3			
Time 2.11 3/5				
4.—The PAGODA CUP. One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at meeting and never won a Race allowed 7lbs. Winner of the Criterion Stakes 5lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.				
Mr. Duplex's Dealer	1			
Mr. Ring's Adonis	2			
Mr. Bruce Robertson's Myosotis	3			
Time 2.8 3/5				
5.—The SHANGHAI STAKES.—One mile and a half. A forced entry of Tls. 5. with Tls. 100 added, for all Ponies otherwise entered at this meeting; first Pony to receive 70 per cent., second Pony, 20 per cent., third Pony, 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs.				
Mr. Robson's Loyalty	1			
Mr. J. M. D.'s Touch-me-not	2			
Messrs. Middy & Falk's Igel	3			
Time 3.24				
6.—The RACING STAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstake of Tls. 5 each. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony Tls. 25. For China Ponies that have never raced previous to 1st January, 1900. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs.				
Mr. Toeg's Fraser	1			
Mr. Waverley's Tornado	2			
Mr. John Peel's Kinafisher	3			
Time 2.48 2/5.				
7.—The SYCEE STAKES.—One Mile and a Quarter. Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.				
Mr. Ganwal's Referee	1			
Mr. J.M.D.'s Shell-me-not	2			
Mr. Henry Morris's Blueberry	3			
Time 2.49 3/5.				

8.—THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES.—One Mile and Three-Quarters. Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony Tls. 25. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a Race allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Messrs. Middy & Falk's *Igel* ... 1
Mr. Rodot's *Chessy* ... 2
Mr. Buxey's *Rose de France* ... 3

Time 3.54 1/5

9.—THE MILITARY CUP. Mile and a quarter. Presented by the Officers of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, China Expeditionary Force. From the Fund, Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony Tls. 25. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies at this Meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Detring's *Set* ... 1
Mr. G. H. Potts's *Desert King* ... 2
Mr. Ganwal's *Scorer* ... 3

Time 2.46 1/5.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday, 3rd November.

1.—THE FLYAWAY PLATE. Seven furlongs. Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Detring's *Set* ... 1
Mr. G. H. Pott's *Desert King* ... 2
Mr. J. M. D.'s *Touch-me-not* ... 3

Time 1.49.

2.—THE RACE CLUB CHALLENGE CUP. One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 500. For China Ponies, being *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry. To be won at two consecutive Meetings or three times in all by Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners. Entrance, Tls. 10. 70 per cent. to the First Pony, 20 per cent. to the Second Pony, and 10 per cent. to the Third Pony, until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive 75 per cent. and the Third Pony 25 per cent. of the Entrance Fees. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr. Henry Morris's *Nutberry* ... 1
Mr. Duplex's *Compradore* ... 2
Mr. Mellaw's *Balder* ... 2

Time 2.53.

3.—THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.—One mile and three-quarters. Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony Tls. 25. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Elphinstone's *Merrylegs* ... 1
Mr. John Peel's *Thistle* ... 2
Mr. Buxey's *Rose de France* ... 3

Time 3.54 1/5.

4.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—One mile. Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony Tls. 25. For China Ponies, being *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race, 5 lbs. extra; two or more Races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. J. M. D.'s *Shell-me-not* ... 1
Mr. Henry Morris's *Blueberry* ... 2
Mr. Duplex's *Compradore* ... 3

Time 2.11 3/5.

5.—THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP.—One mile and a half. Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstake of Tls. 5 each. First Pony to receive 70 per cent., Second Pony 20 per cent., Third Pony 10 per cent. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Non-Starters and Winners at this Meeting, 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. J. H. Lewis's *Bulbul* ... 1
Mr. Duplex's *Doctor* ... 2
Mr. Toeg's *Yangtze* ... 3

Time 3.19 1/5.

6.—THE MANCHU STAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry, that have run and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Henry Morris's *Blueberry* ... 1
Mr. Duplex's *Compradore* ... 2
Capt. O' Malle's *Tarantula* ... 3

Time 2.48.

7.—THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Once round. Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race, and have been entered otherwise than in the Shanghai Stakes. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Waverley's *Tornado* ... 1
Mr. Four Stars' *Sunshine* (late *Skipjack*) ... 2
Mr. Bruce Robertson's *Myosotis* ... 3

Time 2.39 4/5

8.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 350. Second Pony, Tls. 100. Third Pony, Tls. 50. A forced entry for, and open only to Winners at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Each Pony entered to pay five per cent. of the value of the Stakes and Prizes won.

Mr. Duplex's *The Dealer* ... 1
Mr. Detring's *Set* ... 2
Mr. Robson's *Loyalty* ... 3

Time 2.43

HONGKONG.

Consul-General and Mrs. Wildman have returned to Hongkong from Manila.

A Chinaman fell from a scaffolding at Hong-hom Dock on the 2nd ult. and was killed.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club announces its first Club Race for the 11th inst. over course No. 9, and its second for the 18th inst. over course No. 5.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week included 529 non-Chinese and 165 Chinese to the former institution and 251 non-Chinese and 2,194 Chinese to the latter.

Mrs. Gascoigne was "At Home" on the 5th at Head Quarter House, and a large number of guests, including H.E. the Governor and Lady Blake, were present at an evening Garden Party from 9 to 11.30 p.m. The grounds were charmingly illuminated and some most excellent music was provided by the bands of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and 22nd Bombay Light Infantry.

At the offices of the Public Works Department, on the 5th inst. Mr. G. J. W. King offered two lots of Crown land for competition. Kowloon Inland Lot No. 227, which comprises 8,476 square feet, was bought by Mr. Pang Wing Ko for Chinese tenements for \$2,770 (upset \$2,543). Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,111, which comprises 2,250 square feet, was sold to Mr. Wong Ki Sam for \$1,570 (upset \$1,350).

The Hongkong Dock Company have been commissioned by the Siamese Government to build a couple of gunboats for them. One of them, the *Bali*, was successfully launched on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Trevelyan performing the christening ceremony, and she will be ready for her trial in about two weeks. Her sister-ship, the *Sugrib*, will be launched in about a month. Among those present on Wednesday were Mr. David Gillies (Chief Manager of the Dock Company) and Mr. R. Cooke (Assistant Manager). Mr. Mumford, Lloyds' Surveyor, who is superintending the building of the vessels for the Siamese Government, was prevented by illness from being present. The *Bali* is a steel boat 148 feet long, 23 feet beam and 11 feet three inches deep. Engines triple expansion, 13 inches by 21 by 33, with a 24 inch stroke. Her speed is 11 knots.

On the 5th inst., in the Union Church, Mr. George Grimble gave the first of a series of Organ Recitals in aid of the Organ Fund before a very large congregation. The programme consisted of a soprano solo by Mrs. Mudie, a tenor solo by Mr. Mirow, a solo and chorus by Mrs. Mudie and the choir, and five organ selections by Mr. Grimble. Mrs. Mudie was in good voice and interpreted the solos with her usual taste and expression, especially in the solo and chorus "As pants the hart," which she rescued from mediocrity. Mr. Mirow sang Beethoven's "Against Thee have I sinned" in very good style. Mr. Grimble rendered his share of the programme in a masterly manner, taking into consideration the instrument he had to perform on. Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Lowson, the programme had to be altered, soprano solo and chorus "As pants the hart" taking the place of Mendelssohn's "I waited for the Lord." Financially, as well as musically, the Recital was a great success, the collection being \$130.

Alfred Christiansen, sea man on the British sailing vessel *Sierra Cordo va*, now in the harbour, fell down the hold on the 5th inst. a distance of about seventeen feet, and was killed.

A Chinese passenger by the *Hun Kow* on the 5th inst. jumped or fell overboard when the vessel was about two hours distant from Hongkong, and was drowned. His body was found floating in the harbour, and conveyed to the mortuary.

As we stated some time ago the Inspectors of police in charge of the different districts have been busily engaged of late in catching mosquitoes with a view to their being utilised in an investigation in connection with the theory that these troublesome insects are responsible for the spread of disease. The mosquitoes from the different districts vary in appearance much more than would have been expected. The finest specimen seems to have been caught at Pokfulam, one from that neighbourhood being on view at the West Point Police Station as large as a beetle—so the Inspector in charge says.

The removal of two large naval guns from Belcher's Fort to the Artillery barracks at Victoria on the 6th inst. was attended with very unfortunate consequences. The guns are mounted on carriages similar to Captain Percy Scott's design, to the wheels of which are attached long dragropes for the men to pull. One of the guns reached that portion of Caine Road intersected by Shelley Street, and the men started to haul it along, with the idea apparently of spurring a little to run it up the steep rise just past the Italian Convent. The officer in charge gave an order, it is said, for the right-hand dragrope to go ahead, and the left to remain behind the gun to steady it. Unfortunately the men on both ropes rushed ahead and started to run; as the road declines here the result may be imagined. The gun got unmanageable, and its ponderous muzzle swung one side of the road to the other, and with a crash the iron trail struck the kerb adjoining the Convent gate where a crowd of chair-coolies usually congregate. Two artillerymen were knocked down, one being picked up unconscious, the other fortunately receiving only a nasty blow on the leg. A Chinese coolie was also carried away injured. Medical aid was at once sent for by the officer in charge who did everything he could to attend to the sufferer. No doctors could be found until Dr. Gomes came along and examined the injured man, who had apparently sustained an injury to the spine. The injured soldier, whose name is Bicknell, was conveyed in an ambulance, to the Military Hospital, to which place the other soldier who was hurt was sent in a chair.

The first concert of the season in connection with the Soldiers' Club was held on Tuesday evening under the direction of Mr. J. H. Moir, bandmaster, R. W. F. There was a good attendance and a capital programme was most creditably gone through. Captain the Hon. H. W. Trefusis contributed a song, "The Powder Monkey," which was encored. Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. A. G. Ward, and Sergeant Burrell, A. P. C., also gave their services, the two last named as accompanists. Mr. Marsh was loudly applauded for his rendering of "The Village Blacksmith." As an encore he substituted the rollicking song "Simon the Cellarer," which was equally well received. He was also recalled for "In Sheltered Vale." Arm. Sergt. Viggers, A.O.C., and Staff-Sergeant Ward, R.A.M.C., were each responsible for a couple of comies; Messrs. Longhurst and Terrill sang "Army and Navy," Mr. Terrill also giving a song. Songs were also sung by Sergt. Simmers, R.E., and ship's corporal Treunth. The programme also included a step dance by Sergt. Kealy, R.M.L.I., a trombone quartette by Band Corporal Hunt, Bandsman Thompson, Grean, and Hughes, a euphonium solo by Bandsman Morris, R.W.F., and several selections by the Band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. During the evening a subscription was taken up for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Sergeant Hammerton, R.W.F., who died while serving with the China Expeditionary Force. About \$86 was collected, among the coins being a counterfeit dollar. This was detected by Mr. Terrill, who put it up by auction. It was bought by Private Miller, of the R.W.F., for \$4.

A football match played at the Happy Valley on the 3rd inst. between teams of H.M.S. *Tamar* and H.M.S. *Argonaut* (gun-room) resulted in a win for the former by one goal to nil.

On the 3rd inst. the Fire Brigade was turned out to a fire at No. 148, Des Vœux Road, an earthenware shop. They found some wood-work in the kitchen ablaze but soon extinguished the flames.

On the 3rd inst. a Chinaman was found lying down in Aberdeen Street with a fractured skull supposed to have been caused by a fall from a verandah. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards.

Chun Yuk Tung, 36, said to have been a cook at Thomas's Grill Rooms, on the 3rd inst. fell from the roof of a house at 36 Aberdeen Street. He was picked up by the police and conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he died three hours later.

The return of cases of communicable disease in the Colony last week shows one of diphtheria (Victoria) and seven of enteric fever, five in Victoria, two of the Harbour, the latter imported from Germany and Shanghai. Five of the enteric cases proved fatal.

The following cable-message was despatched on Saturday night by the German commercial community at Hongkong:—

To His Excellency the Chancellor of the German Empire, Count von Bülow, Berlin.

The German commercial community of Hongkong respectfully beg to express their appreciation of the Anglo-German Agreement with reference to the situation in China.

Hongkong, 3rd November 1900.

The Rugby football match on Thursday afternoon at the Happy Valley between Mr. McMurtrie's and Capt. Loring's teams ended in a victory for the latter by a goal and a try to a goal. Capt. Johnston played well for the winners and scored a try. He was, however, damaged during the course of the game.

A general meeting of the Hongkong Boat Club was held on Thursday evening at six o'clock at the Cricket Club, for the purpose of passing the accounts and electing officers for the coming year. The Hon. J. H. S. Lockhart, C.M.G., occupied the chair, and was supported by the Hon. H. B. Basil Taylor. The following officers were elected:—*Secretary and Treasurer*—Mr. C. H. Gale (re-elected); *General Committee*—Messrs. J. N. Young, A. Ellis, G. R. Stevens, J. Danby, and H. Kennett; *Ballotting Committee*—Messrs. G. H. Potts, A. Fink, G. C. Fullarton, and A. G. Ward, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, and Major Watson, M.D. The question of having a joint regatta with the Victoria Recreation Club is still under discussion.

A public meeting in connection with the Saint John Ambulance Association is convened for Wednesday next, 14th inst., when the local branch of the Association will be reorganized and a committee appointed. His Excellency Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., will take the chair, and distribute the certificates and medallions awarded last year in the examination for "First Aid to the Injured."

There is now every probability of a start being made very soon in connection with the Jubilee Road. In the first instance it was proposed that the road round Mount Davies should be close to the sea shore. The military authorities objected to this on the ground that it would facilitate the landing of a hostile party. The Jubilee Committee then instructed Messrs. Denison and Ram to trace a road at a higher level. They have done this, and as the Director of Public Works (the Hon. R. D. Ormsby) has approved of their proposal they have set to work to prepare proper plans and an estimate. The road of about half a mile from the Plague Hospital will have an incline of about 1 in 20 at its steepest section.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	—	—
Amoy	320,674	321,077
Foochow	9,587,610	9,491,174
Canton	—	—
	9,908,284	9,812,251

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
Shanghai	—	—
Amoy	13,149,995	9,723,093
Foochow	6,608,634	2,643,067
	19,758,629	12,366,160

SILK.

CANTON, 13th October.—Silk.—Tsatlees.—No settlements have been reported. Re-reels.—There are rumours of a few sales of Nos. 1 and 2 Grant having been made at \$580 to \$565 in the beginning of the fortnight. Filatures.—During the first few days of the fortnight under review prices continued to advance and most dealers refused to sell. The laying down cost being further enhanced by the advance in Exchange, business became more and more difficult, buyers gradually withdrawing from the market. The last few days practically nothing has been done and although prices show no weakness, dealers seem to get a little anxious. Short-reels.—Almost nothing has been done for New York. Waste.—Extra-Extra Steam Waste advanced further \$15 per picul, but the only two buyers who followed the movement apparently having covered their wants withdrew from the market and prices are only nominal. We append quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London and Lyons, Exchange 4 months' sight, 2/1½, and Fcs. 2.70 per Dollar:—

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 9th November.—Still no arrivals of fresh supplies have been reported.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 9th November.—The prices are advancing, the market being brisk. Quotations are:—
Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$7.95 to \$8.00 picul.
do. " 2, White..... 7.05 to 7.10 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 5.10 to 5.15 "
do. " 2, Brown ... 4.95 to 5.00 "
Swatow, No. 1, White..... 7.90 to 7.95 "
do. " 1, White..... 6.00 to 6.95 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ... 5.00 to 5.05 "
do. " 2, Brown ... 4.90 to 4.95 "
Foochow Sugar Candy11.50 to 11.56 "
Shekloong "10.00 to 10.50 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, sailed on the 3rd November. For Glasgow:—6 cases black-woodware. For Manchester:—25 bales waste silk. For London:—2,347 bales hemp from Manila, 4,709 boxes tea, 176 boxes tea opt. Amsterdam and Rotterdam, 544 casks preserves, 162 bales canes, 71 cases blackwoodware, 98 cases Chinaware, 4 cases cigars, 2 cases old embd, 3 pkgs. tea, 3 pkgs. lychees. For Gibraltar:—1 case curios.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 9th November.—Malwa—Market was very depressed owing to large stock. At the close, however, a better feeling prevails. We quote New at \$780/90, Old at \$810/830.

Bengal.—Fluctuated considerably during the interval. We close Patna at \$945 and Benares at \$945/943½.

Persian—Best quality is being sold at \$850/860.

STOCK.

Patna.....	532
Benares	122
Malwa	1,931
Persian	2,135½

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 9th November.—Small lots of very inferior quality were placed at \$14. Closing depressed. Stock, about 2,000 bales.

Bombay,	19.00 to 20.00 picul.
Bengal (New), Rangoon, } and Dacca,	19.00 to 21.00 "
Shanghai and Japanese, ...	21.00 to 22.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo,.....	21.00 to 22.00 "
Sales: about 133 bales.	

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 9th November:—The market has continued to droop, and our quotations show a lower range of one to two Dollars per bale. Reports from the country are not encouraging, but we can hardly expect any improvement there until harvesting is over and internal trade resumed.

Sixteens remain practically neglected. The market closes quiet and on the whole we look for lower prices, as importers appear to be anxious sellers and sales are being vigorously pressed. Supplies during the interval have very considerably overtaken the offtakes and our stocks show a heavy increase on last estimate.

Local Manufacture:—No business is reported in the products of the Hongkong S. W. and Dyeing Mills, which may be quoted \$88 for No. 10s. and \$92 for No. 12s.

Japanese Yarn:—This thread has not participated in the general dullness, but a further fall \$2 to \$3 per bale has induced increased business, and sales of 500 bales Settsu at from \$99 to \$96, and 200 bales Kanegafuchi and 100 bales Ashai at from \$97 to \$95 are reported.

Raw Cotton:—Indian staple is steady for best qualities, which are very scarce, but for the medium and low classes now in stock there is little or no demand and prices are very weak. Dealers hold full supplies of China kinds sufficient to carry them on until the New Crop Indian staple is ready for shipment. Business reported is a parcel of 134 bales, very common Bombays, at \$14, and about 2,000 bales Ningpo, Shanghai at from \$22 to \$22½. Unsold stock Bengal bales 2000, China nil. Quotations are \$14 to \$22 Bengal, and \$22 to \$22½ China.

Exchange on India after some fluctuations closes to-day at Rs. 156½ for T/T and Rs. 156½ for Post, on Shanghai 71½ and on Yokohama 2 per cent. discount.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinings has been effected in Shanghai during the fortnight ending 5th instant, viz:—

Indian:—Total sales 4,110 bales comprising 1,850 bales No. 10s., 500 bales No. 16s., and 1,760 bales No. 20s., prices showing a decline of one to one and a half Tael and market closing weak. Estimated unsold stock about 25,000 bales.

Japanese:—A good demand has been experienced at steady rates and sales of about 3,600 bales No. 16s. and No. 20s., are reported on the basis of Tls. 71 to 72 for the former and Tls. 73 to 73½ for the latter, market closing firm. Stocks nil.

Local:—Are in good enquiry and sales of about 2,500 bales are reported on the basis of Tls. 66 to 68½ for No. 14s., and Tls. 62 to 64½ for No. 10s., market closing steady.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 9th November.—The tone of the market has improved and prices are going upward. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.80 to 2.85
" Round, Good quality	2.90 to 2.95
" Long	3.15 to 3.20
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ...	2.95 to 3.00
" Garden, " No. 1 ...	3.25 to 3.30
" White	3.90 to 3.95
" Fine Cargo	4.15 to 4.20

COALS.

HONGKONG, 9th November.—Small sales of Japanese at quotations:—

Cardiff.....	\$29.00 sellers ex ship to arrive
Australian \$14.00 to \$14.50 ex godown, nominal	
Yubari Lump.....	\$11.00 ex godown, nominal
Miki Lump	8.50 to 9.00 nominal
Moji Lump	\$7.00 to \$9.50 ex ship, steady
Hongay double } 10.50 ex godown	
screened	
Hongay Lump.....	8.50 ex ship } nominal.
Hongay Dust	5.50 "
Briquettes.....	14.50 ex godown

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 9th November.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*: 50 bales No. 6 at \$74.50, 1,800 bales No. 10 at \$82 to \$89, 400 bales No. 12 at \$89 to \$93, 300 bales No. 16 at \$91 to \$96, 1,200 bales No. 20 at \$92.50 to \$108. *White Irishes*: 250 pieces Gold Horse at \$5.30, 250 pieces Gold Horse at \$5.30, 36 Mexican: 1,200 pieces Red Stag at \$3.05, 900 pieces Red Stag at \$3.05. *Holland Drill*: 450 pieces 13½ lbs. at \$3.85.

COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$78.00 to \$109.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.15 to 2.25
7 lbs.	2.40 to 2.55
8.4 lbs.	2.90 to 3.60
9 to 10 lbs.	3.70 to 4.50

White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.60	to	2.80
58 to 60 "	3.25	to	4.05
64 to 66 "	4.30	to	5.55
Fine.....	5.20	to	7.90
Book-folds.....	4.40	to	6.30
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.78	to	1.60
T. Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.75	to	1.90
7lbs. (32 ")	2.00	to	2.25
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	1.95	to	2.20
7lbs. (32 ")	2.85	to	3.70
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	29.0	to	3.60
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.25	to	7.10

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs.	1.55	to	5.00
Brocades—Dyed.....	—	to	—

per yard

Chintzes—Assorted.....	0.08½	to	0.17
Viveets—Black, 22 in.....	0.22½	to	0.60
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.20	to	0.22½

per dozen

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.36	to	2.50
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WOOLENS—

per yard

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.80	to	1.50
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25	to	2.50

per piece

Long Ells—Scarlet.....	6.40	to	10.00
Assorted.....	6.50	to	10.10
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.50	to	32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches	8.00	to	20.00
Assorted.....	8.00	to	20.00
Orleans—Plain.....	8.50	to	10.00

per pair

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.00	to	18.00
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METALS—

per picul

Iron—Nail Rod.....	4.25	to	—
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	4.25	to	—
Swedish Bar.....	5.75	to	—
Small Round Rod.....	5.00	to	—
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.....	5.50	to	—
Wire 5/25.....	8.50	to	—
Old Wire Rope.....	2.50	to	—
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	10.25	to	—
Australian.....	10.10	to	—
Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	39.00	to	—
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	39.00	to	—
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	39.00	to	—
Composition Nails.....	65.00	to	—
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	41.00	to	—
Tin.....	60.00	to	—

per box.

Tin-Plates.....	6.75	to	—
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per cwt. case

Steel ½ to ¾.....	5.50	to	—
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SUNDRIES—

per picul

Quicksilver.....	157.00	to	—
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per box

Window Glass.....	5.70	to	—
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per 10-gal. case

Kerosene Oil.....	2.50	to	—
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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 9th November.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer.....	2/1
Bank Bills, on demand.....	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.....	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.....	2/1½
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....	2/1½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	2.62
Credits, 4 months' sight.....	2.67½

ON GERMANY.—

On demand.....	2.13½
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ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	50½
Credits, 60 days' sight.....	51½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer.....	156½
Bank, on demand.....	156½

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer.....	156½
Bank, on demand.....	156½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight.....	71½
Private, 30 days' sight.....	72½

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand.....	2 p.c. dis.
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ON MANILA.—

On demand.....	1 p.c. pm.
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand.....	1 p.c. pm.
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ON BATAVIA.—

On demand.....	125½
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ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand.....	2 p.c. pm.
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ON SAIGON.—

On demand.....	1 p.c. pm.
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ON BANGKOK.—

On demand.....	60
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate 9.50

GOLD LIAF, 100 fine, per tael 50.25

BAR SILVER, per oz. 29½

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—Chusan (str.), Ajaz (str.), Agamemnon (str.), Ava Maru (str.), Hakata Maru (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—Cathay (str.), Ava Maru (str.), Hakata Maru (str.), Tonkin (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—Bayern (str.), Suevia (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Suevia (str.), Sambia (str.), Ambria (str.), Aragonia (str.), Wittenberg (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Tacoma (str.), Riojun Maru (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—Empress of India (str.).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Coptic (str.), America Maru (str.), City of Peking (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—Glengarry (str.), Hillglen (str.), Verona (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIA.—Changsha (str.), Kasuga Maru (str.), Eastern (str.).

FOR SAN DIEGO.—Carlisle City (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.—Bisagno (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—Chelydra (str.).

VERNON & SMYTH'S SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 9th November.—Business has been quiet during the week but rates continue to rule steady. There are no special features to note.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been placed at 313 in small lots, closing with sellers. Nationals unchanged with a small business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have changed hands at \$52 and Unions at \$245, the latter closing with sellers. Cantons are enquired for at \$127. Northern Insurances without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs remain steady at \$295 and Chinas at \$78 with a small business.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong Canton and Macao have been placed at \$32½, but close with sellers at that rate. Indos have been negotiated at \$91, \$91½ and \$92, closing at \$91½. On timeshares have found buyers at \$93 for December, \$94 for January, \$96 and \$96½ for March. Douglasses remain at \$41 with small sales. China Manilas and China Mutuals without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have further improved to \$115. Luzons remain unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Punjoms continue on offer at \$2.80 with only a small business to report. Raubs remain weak with probable sellers at \$50 and no sales. Jebebus have been placed in unimportant lots at quotation, also Queens and Caledonians.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue quiet at 545 with sellers and no sales. Kowloon Wharfs have changed hands in fair lots at \$83½, \$84, \$84½ and \$84½, closing steady at \$84. Wanchais have found buyers at \$61 and New Amoy Docks at \$20½.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled quieter with sellers and only small sales at \$192 and \$193, closing at \$192. Hongkong Hotels have been placed to a limited extent at \$118. West Points continue on offer at \$50½ with only small sales. Humphreys have ruled quiet with a small business at \$11½.

COTTON.—No change to report in Hongkong.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been placed at \$18½ and close steady at that rate. Watsons have changed hands at \$15½ and \$16. Electrics

\$10.50 and \$10.60. United Asbestos at \$8. China Providents at 9½ and Ices at \$173.

MEMOS.—Hongkong Cotton & Spinning Co. extraordinary meeting on 10th inst. to consider the financial position of the Company. Dairy Farm Co. ordinary yearly meeting on 16th inst. Transfer Books closed to 16th inst. A. S. Watson & Co., interim dividend of 50c. per share payable on 28th inst. Transfer Books closed from 21st to 30th inst.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	{ \$516½, sellers 313 p. ct. prem. = London, £57.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s. Od.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares.....	£8	\$26, buyers
B. Shares.....	£8	\$26, buyers
Foun. Shares...	£1	\$20.
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	\$10	\$14.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$9.75, sellers
China Sugar.....	\$100	\$115, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 32½, sales
International.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 45.
Laou Kung Mow...	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Soychee.....	Tls. 500	Tls. 375.
Yahloong.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Hongkong.....	\$100	\$8, sales & sellers
Dairy Farm.....	\$6	\$8½.
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$50.
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$19½, sales & sellers
H. & C. Bakery.....	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas...	£10	\$118, buyers
Hongkong Electric {	\$5	\$11, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways...	\$100	\$5, sales
Hongkong Hotel.....	\$50	\$173, buyers
Hongkong Ice.....	\$25	\$118, sales & sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$173, buyers
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$8½, buyers
H. & W. Dock.....	\$125	\$170, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton.....	\$50	545 p. ct. prem. = \$806½, sellers
China Fire.....	\$20	\$127, buyers
China Traders'.....	\$25	\$78, sellers
Hongkong Fire.....	\$25	\$52, sales & sellers
North-China.....	\$50	\$295, sales & sellers
Straits.....	\$25	Tls. 180, sellers
Union.....	\$20	\$1.
Yangtze.....	\$50	\$245, sales & sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$60	\$115, sellers
Humphreys Estate...	\$100	\$193, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$10	\$11½, sales & sellers
West Point Building	\$30	\$23, buyers
Luzon Sugar.....	\$50	\$50½, sales & sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages.....	\$100	\$35, buyers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	Fcs. 250	\$250.
Do. Preference...	\$3	7½ cents, sales
Jebebu.....	\$1	40 cents
Queen's Mines Ltd....	\$5	\$7½.
Olivers Mines, A....	25c.	8 cents, sellers
Do. B....	\$5	\$2½, sellers
Punjom.....	\$5	\$1.50, sellers
Do. Preference...	\$8	\$2.80, sellers
Raubs.....	\$1	75 cents.
New Amoy Dock.....	16s. 10d.	\$50.
Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$63	\$20½.
Steamship Coys.—	\$50	\$58, buyers
China and Manila...	\$50	{ \$65, sellers \$27½, sellers
China Mutual Pref.	£10	£10½, buyers
China Ordinary.....	£10	£10½, buyers
Do.....	£5	£5½, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$41, sales & sellers
H., Canton and M....	\$15	\$32½, sellers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	\$91½, buyers
Shell Transport and } Trading Co..... }	£1	£3 5s.
Star Ferry.....	\$10	{ \$18, sales & buys. \$4½, sales & sells.
Tebrau Planting Co....	\$5	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos.....	\$4	\$8, sales & sellers
Do.....	\$10	\$20.
Wanchai Warehouse...	\$37½	\$61, buyers
Watkins, Ltd.....	\$10	\$10, sales & buyers
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$16, sellers
Universal Trading } Co., Ltd. }	\$5	\$5½, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra, Limited...	\$500	\$1,500, buyers
La Commercial, Ltd.	\$500	\$1,000.
Hensiana, Limited...	\$100	\$119.
La Favorita, Ltd. ...	\$500	\$625, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

November—

ARRIVALS.

- 2, Phoenicia, German str., from Moji.
 - 3, Tsinan, British str., from Australia.
 - 3, Warora, British transport, from Taku.
 - 3, Trym, Norw. str., from Newchwang.
 - 3, Chwnshan, British str., from Bangkok.
 - 3, Akashi Maru, Jap. str., from Coast Ports.
 - 3, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
 - 3, General Baquedairo, Chilean training ship, from Valparaiso.
 - 3, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
 - 3, Hansa, German str., from Antwerp.
 - 3, Hong Wan, British str., from Straits.
 - 3, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 - 3, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
 - 4, Hsinfung, British str., from Shanghai.
 - 4, Sydney, French str., from Yokohama.
 - 4, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
 - 4, Toonan, Amr. str., from Canton.
 - 4, Glenartney, British str., from Shanghai.
 - 5, Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.
 - 5, Forest Dale, British str., from Manila.
 - 5, Hailong, British str., from Haiphong.
 - 5, Annam, French str., from Marseilles.
 - 5, Michael Jebbsen, Ger. str., from N'chwang.
 - 5, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 - 6, Decima, German str., from Saigon.
 - 6, Hsinfung, British str., from Canton.
 - 6, Lyeemooon, German str., from Canton.
 - 6, Clam, British str., from Straits.
 - 6, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
 - 6, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
 - 6, Taiwan, British str., from Swatow.
 - 6, Tiger, Norw. str., from Kutchinotzu.
 - 6, Cassius, German str., from Colombo.
 - 6, Pax, Belgian str., from Manila.
 - 6, Tailee, German str., from Swatow.
 - 6, Pentakota, British transport, from Taku.
 - 6, Cometa, French gunboat, from Canton.
 - 6, Bagnio, Italian str., from Bombay.
 - 6, Perthshire, British str., from Sydney.
 - 7, Kirkfield, British str., from Cardiff.
 - 7, Trym, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 - 7, Ulysses, British str., from Liverpool.
 - 7, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 - 7, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., from Antwerp.
 - 7, Sardinia, German trspt., from Kutchinotzu.
 - 7, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
 - 7, Von Podbielski, Ger. str., from Singapore.
 - 7, Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.
 - 7, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
 - 7, Mongkut, German str., from Bangkok.
 - 8, Kwanglee, British str., from Canton.
 - 8, Saint Bede, British str., from Mororan.
 - 8, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 - 8, Diamante, British str., from Manila.
 - 9, Chusan, British str., from Shanghai.
 - 9, Monterey, Amr. monitor, from Canton.
 - 9, Ambria, German str., from Hamburg.
 - 9, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 - 9, Sabine Rickmers, British str., from Chefoo.
 - 9, Phranang, British str., from Bangkok.
- November—
- DEPARTURES.
- 3, Feiching, British str., for Haiphong.
 - 3, Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 - 3, Shantung, British str., for Amoy.
 - 3, Bombay, British str., for London.
 - 3, Gefion, German cruiser, for Canton.
 - 3, Kwanglee, British str., for Canton.
 - 3, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
 - 3, Trym, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 - 4, Koln, German trspt., for Singapore.
 - 4, Phoenicia, German str., for Singapore.
 - 4, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., for Tamsui.
 - 4, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
 - 4, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 - 4, Daphne, German str., for Vladivostock.
 - 4, St. Andrew, British trspt., for Bombay.
 - 4, Warora, British trspt., for Calcutta.
 - 4, Monmouthshire, British str., for Moji.
 - 4, Tsinan, British str., for Kongay.
 - 4, Diomed, British str., for Port Pirie.
 - 5, Sydney, French str., for Europe.
 - 5, Toonan, Amr. str., for Shanghai.
 - 5, Glamorganshire, British str., for Nagasaki.
 - 6, Clara, German str., for Hoihow.
 - 6, Kachidate Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 - 6, Sarnia, German str., for Hamburg.
 - 6, Milos, German str., for Hongay.
 - 6, Annam, French str., for Shanghai.
 - 6, Choyang, British str., for Canton.
 - 6, Belgian King, British str., for Nagasaki.
 - 6, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 - 6, Taiwan, British str., for Canton.

- 6, Descartes, French cruiser, for Saigon.
- 6, Chasseloup Laubat, Fr. cr., for Foochow.
- 7, Monterey, Amr. monitor, for Canton.
- 7, Cassius, German str., for Taku.
- 7, Sierra Cordova, British sh., for Royal Road.
- 7, Chowtai, German str., for Bangkok.
- 7, Akashi Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
- 7, Hong Wan, British str., for Amoy.
- 7, Hsinfung, British str., for Shanghai.
- 7, Hailong, British str., for Haiphong.
- 7, Antillian, British transport, for Calcutta.
- 7, Marathon, British cruiser, for Bombay.
- 7, Lyeemooon, German str., for Shanghai.
- 7, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.
- 7, Chunsang, British str., for Singapore.
- 8, City of Rio de Janeiro, Amr. str., for San Francisco.
- 8, Hamburg, German bark, for New York.
- 8, Glenartney, British str., for Kobe.
- 8, Von Podbielski, German str., for Shanghai.
- 8, Formosa, British str., for Shanghai.
- 8, Forest Dale, British str., for Moji.
- 8, Nanchang, British str., for Amoy.
- 8, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
- 8, Tiger, Norw. str., for Kutchinotzu.
- 9, Kamakura Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
- 9, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
- 9, Michael Jebbsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
- 9, Hermes, Norwegian str., for Hongay.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Stuttgart*, from Hamburg. Mrs. Stewart Lockhart, Messrs. Haesner, Router, Newton, Heilig, Heldt, P. Ralli, Newhall, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Miller.

Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco. Mrs. W. D. Witham, Mr. J. K. Carpenter, Miss Vedder, Miss Boyson, Dr. E. C. Register, Messrs. C. H. Osborne, W. J. Southom, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Stuart, Miss M. McLean, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. N. Osborne, Mr. W. T. Osborne, and Mrs. Clark.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. Douglas and child and Mrs. Bostwick.

Per *Tsinan*, from Australia, Mrs. O. Anderson and child, Miss Sterne, Mr. Joy, Capt. Branch, Mr. C. W. May, Lieut. Haugh, U.S.N., Messrs. J. Class, Carr, F. E. Russ, F. Morgan and G. Hiley.

Per *Sungkiang*, from Manila, Lieut. J. Smith, Prte. Dennys, Mr. and Mrs. Rounsville Wildman, Messrs. J. Martinez, B. Engelbrecht, T. Wilson, B. Thomas and J. Kashi.

Per *Sydney*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Rev. Gulia, Mrs. C. Ortiz and infant, Messrs. Cajiojol, Ironside and M. A. Affable, from Kobe, Miss Little, Miss Haberland, and Mr. Sufford; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Taxias, Messrs. Dai and Yanaka; from Shanghai, Messrs. Bondfield, E. T. Belt, E. T. Pym, Mrs. West, Messrs. D. R. Fabricius, Rudolph Arnhold, H. Detkeskamp, Capt. Thomas, Messrs. C. A. Sanchez and Isaac Jacob; for Saigon, from Yokohama, Soeurs Régina and St. Dominique, Messrs. Salane, Pastural, Blonde, Blanc, Bardet, Reynaud, Charrelon and Maunier; from Nagasaki, Messrs. de Pelacot and Leblais; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Butler; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Kakamura and Mrs. Tashimura; from Shanghai, Messrs. H. G. Shaw, Allison and Thomas Rakidd; for Colombo, from Kobe, Mr. E. M. Angelo; for Bomby, from Kobe, Mr. J. Manekjee; for Suez, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. de Rothorn; for Port Said, from Yokohama, Mrs. Barbier and infant and Mr. de Mirny; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Takimakoff, Aki-fieff, Miagkoff, Seveff and Yasinsky; from Shanghai, Mr. Letvinoff; for Marseilles, from Kobe, Messrs. A. F. Martin, Soubie, Truc, Mandolini, Nicole, Brossillon and Salaün; from Nagasaki, Messrs. de Gaye, Contand, Bossant, Mr. and Mrs. Cuilliet and infant; from Shanghai, Messrs. Reckel, Bartholin, Donzel, Bel, Mr. and Mrs. Lorentz, Messrs. Monmarché, Trouzé, Lejenne, Gelin, Guennoc, Mangin and Jeanneau.

Per *Annam*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles. Mr. Arm. Levy; from Bombay, Col. Brito and son; from Singapore, Mr. Zankel Laine and Mrs. Laine.

Per *Sarnia*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Ballaue and 2 children, Capt. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Wheebeg.

Per *Formosa*, from Tamsui, &c., Dr. Mackay, Dr. Wilkinson, Messrs. R. Black, Louis P. Thomas, K. Saito and G. Tujiwara.

Per *Coptic*, from San Francisco, Mrs. M. Beyfus, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Mrs. T. L. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. E. Z. Simmons; from Honolulu, Mr. G. D. Fearon, Mrs. Fearon and Miss D. Fearon; from Yokohama, Mr. A. Turner, Mrs. Turner, Messrs. H. Benedix and A. E. McConnell; from Kobe, Mr. W. P. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Moxon, Messrs. W. Danby and W. C. Read; from Nagasaki, Lieut. Wrey, R.N., Lieut. Smith, U.S.A., Capt. Woodson, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. Jobb; from Shanghai, Messrs. Niemann, W. C. Cruickshank, Mrs. Constable, Mr. Hannsen, Lieut. R. F. Peiniger, R.N., Mr. E. Hjonsbery, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Gauze and Mr. H. M. S. H. Esmail.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Messrs. Pons, Hill, Priestley, Clark, Roderiguez, Fournier, Fostery and Capt. Raymond.

Per *Chusan*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. D. J. B. Dupegnac, Mr. and Mrs. Goetz, Mr. E. W. Mitchell, the Hon. C. P. Chater, Dr. G. P. Jordan, Messrs. J. H. Lewis, P. A. Cox, G. H. Potts, J. Arnhold, A. A. Johnson, R. Oswald, A. Emanuel, H. H. Wilson, J. Gresson, N. E. Noordeen, W. J. E. Forsyth, and Neeson; for Bombay, Mrs. Tillott; for London, or Bombay, Comdr. C. H. S. Tocque, Chief Officer P. S. Ram, 2nd Officer B. J. Ohlson, 3rd Officer J. C. Gibbons, 4th Officer J. B. Browning, 5th Officer H. G. Wilding, Chief Engr. T. E. Menzies, 3rd Engr. Gover, 4th Engr. J. M. Andrew, 5th Engr. Hadley, Messrs. P. M. Pearce, H. S. Lambert, W. J. True, W. H. Harden, W. E. Mason, and Miss E. Blume; for London, Messrs. J. Neill, H. C. Ansell, Ed. Wheen, Mr. and Mrs. Heal, Misses D. Heal and Daisy Heal, Masters Cecil Heal, Charles Heal and Arthur Heal and two infants, Miss G. Muir, Miss Rendall, Miss Kinahan and Mrs. R. P. Lee and infant.

DEPARTED.

Per *Esmeralda*, for Amoy, Rev. H. G. Johnson and Mr. J. D. Danby; for Manila, Mr. H. M. Sinclair, Mrs. Witham, Miss McLean, Mr. P. Ralli, Mr. C. H. Moule, Mr. J. Heilig and Mrs. Balhalas and child.

Per *Bombay*, from Kobe, for London, Mrs. Douglas, child and infant; from Shanghai, Mr. Wakefield, child and infant; from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Innocent and family and Mr. Oliver, R.N.

Per *Loongsang*, for Manila, Mrs. Clementine Auelle and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Coneg, Mrs. C. O. Clemens, Mrs. M. L. Gay and Messrs. A. L. Stone, H. G. Winterburn, Alfred Reynolds, J. B. Caughey, C. L. Simpson, J. B. Early, H. M. Loud, Chas. J. Carruthers, F. H. Wiley and Dr. O. C. Welbourn.

Per *Stuttgart*, from Europe, &c., for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. O. Moller, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hill, Dr. Wertz, Messrs. G. Butler, Baldow, Dupont, M. Weiss, M. Budde, G. Hanson, M. Empkopf, Lisavsky, Mr. and Mrs. Gluck, Mrs. Koch, Mrs. F. Goshky, and Miss A. A. Murphine; for Japan, Messrs. G. Kayserling, H. Giese, H. Speller, Zuerer, Dr. Menge, Messrs. Behnke, C. H. Horst and C. H. Ryson; from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. G. Marçal and Mr. P. Roque; for Kobe, Mr. A. Souza; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Ellinger.

Per *Sydney*, for Saigon, from Hongkong, Messrs. J. Bossard and R. Domingo; for Singapore, Mrs. Macdonald and child, Messrs. F. Bonnet and H. Roberts; for Bombay, Mr. D. J. Petigara; for Marseilles, Capt. H. Rotherham, R. W. F., Messrs. P. A. Martinez, C. W. Clifton, Poret, J. Lavigue and H. Dethleffsen.

Per *Annam*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. Wadman, E. T. Pym, T. H. Kingsley, D. M. Gutterres, Jr., W. E. Reyners, P. Shen, H. Piot, G. Ghouchat, J. Agnino, Right Rev. Escoffier, Rev. Martinet, Rev. Vial, Mrs. Cox and child, Mrs. V. Gutierrez, Miss Gutterres, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Gutterres and Master Gutterres; for Kobe, Mr. F. E. Russ; for Yokohama, Mr. Crawford.

Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for Shanghai, Mr. George Lynch, Misses Pintos (3) and Mrs. B. Pintos; for San Francisco, Messrs. H. H. Hough, J. H. Chesney and G. Hunt; for New York, Mr. G. H. Wheeler; for London, Mr. G. Corcoran.

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